Friday
16th November, 1956

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(Part I - Questions and Answers)

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LOK SABHA

Friday, 16th November, 1956

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Dunlop Rubber Company

*87. **Shri Bansal** : Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Dunlop Rubber Company has obtained permission for issuing fresh capital for expanding their works ;

(b) if so, whether any capital will be raised from pubic subscription ; and

(c) what percentage of the fresh capital will be issued to the existing shareholders ?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Consent was given to the issue of rupees one crore in ordinary shares and another crore of rupees in preference shares. The new preference shares will be open to public subscription, but applications from holders of existing preference shares will receive preferential allotment. The new ordinary shares (amounting to Rs. one crore) will be issued to the holders of existing ordinary shares in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 1956. The Dunlop Rubber Company Ltd., London, who hold 11,52,756 ordinary shares will however only apply for allotment of 5,10,000 shares *i.e.*, 51 per cent of the new ordinary issue.

Shri Bansal : In view of the recommendations of the Tariff Commission that the Government of India should see that an Indian enterprise is encouraged to produce rubber in the country and that there should be greater collaboration between purely Indian shareholders and European collaborators, may I know if Government have kept that recommendation in view while giving permission to this company for the issue of shares ?

The Minister of Finance and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari) : The hon. Member will realise when he framed the question that the present issue is excluded from the purview of the recommendations of the Tariff Commission. I believe the Commerce and Industry Ministry is seized of the fact and is trying to bring into being a corporation or a company to manufacture tyres and other goods where Indian participation will certainly have a majority control.

Shri Bansal : May I know if it is not a fact that the Tariff Commission pointed out that the working expenses of this company were mounting up beyond all proportion, and if in view of that fact Government did not think it proper to turn down the request of this company to increase its capital.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari : My hon. friend perhpas is right. The Tariff Commission did make certain recommendations, and the Government have acted according to those recommendations. But the question now before the Government and the country is whether the increased demand for tyre should be met or not met, or that we should hug to certain principles laid down and await for event to occur. We have decided that we cannot await for events to occur but Government must take a step forward to see that there is more production of tyres. It is only from that point of view, I believe, that the Commerce and Industry Ministry has given a licence, and we have followed suit in permitting these people to expand their capital.

Shri Bansal : May I know if it is a fact that as against the paid-up capital of about Rs. 2·3 crores, this company has a reserve of Rs. 3·15 crores and whether this amount will not form part of the new capital issue ?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari : Well, Sir, the hon. Member is quoting apparently from the balance sheet. He can draw his own conclusions.

Shri Kasliwal : May I know what is the present percentage of foreign and Indian capital in this ?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari : So far as the percentage of foreign capital is concerned, in regard to ordinary shares it is in the region of 71 per cent. In regard to the fresh issue which may hon. friend has referred to it will be of the order of 51 per cent. The two thing have to be added together, and hon. Members will realise that there will be a diminution in the percentage of foreign capital held in this company.

Shri A. M. Thomas : In view of the statement made by the Tariff Commission that Indian nationals hold only a small portion, namely 8·3 per cent, of ordinary shares, may I know why care has not been taken to put more restrictions or control on the issue of these shares?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari : Some restriction has been put. It is a mere question of evaluation of whether the capital will be available when putting the restriction. Hon. Members will realise that the existing proportion is 71 and 29, and the proportion of the new issue will be 51 and 49. It is a question of judgement whether that should be done or something more should be done.

Shri Sinhasan Singh : The hon. Member has given the percentage of foreign capital and that of Indian capital. May I know whether Government is taking any steps to reduce the share of foreign capital and increase that of Indian capital?

T. Krishnamachari : That is precisely what the Government have attempted to do. Because, as I have mentioned in reply to the question earlier, while the original holding was 71 per cent in regard to ordinary shares, the holding of this company in regard to the new issue will be only 51 per cent, and that will inevitably reduce the percentage of holding of this company and the overall shares owned by the company.

Shri V. P. Nayar : I find from the report of the Tariff Commission that from 1946 upto 1953 the output of this company increased only by 21 per cent while the factory overheads increased by 85 per cent ; and the Tariff Commission also says that they should have a stricter control on this expenditure. May I know whether in issuing this sanction Government have given the company any directives that they must not inflate the factory overheads like what they do ?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari : I am very grateful to my hon. friend for repeating the information that he has given to me in another capacity times without number. But I am afraid the Controller of Capital Issues does not take into account these factors. And these factors have undoubtedly been taken into account by the Commerce and Industry Ministry in issuing this company a licence for expansion.

Shri Joachim Alva : Is Government aware of any move by the powerful foreign company, the Firestone Tyre Company, in applying for fresh issue of capital and associating Indians with that ?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari : I must at the present moment disclaim all knowledge.

Shri Kelappan : May I know if the expasion of work would mean the starting of new factories and, if so, whether any licence has been issued to the company to start a factory in Madras ?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari : I do not know if this would have any effect on the starting of a new factory. And, Sir, I am not able to answer this or any other similar question because the scope of my knowledge is restricted to capital issues.

Shri Velayudhan : May I know whether any factory is being started ?

Mr. Speaker : I am sorry ; I have allowed a number of questions.

Shri Velayudhan : But the answer to this question was evasvie.

Mr. Speaker : I am going to the next question.

Disparity in Leave Rules

***88. Shri Achalu :** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 430 on the 28th July, 1956 and state :

(a) whether Government have since arrived at a decision regarding the removal of disparities in the leave rules of various classes of Government employies ; and

(b) if so, the nature of the decision taken ?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri B. S. Murthy : This question has been pending for a long time. May I know when Government will take a final decision in the matter ?

Shri M. C. Shah : Yes, the question has been pending for some months, and now we hope that a decision will be taken soon, perhaps within a few weeks.

Shri B. S. Murthy: What are the factors that are responsible for the inordinate delay in coming to a decision?

Shri M. C. Shah : I have already replied to that question previously. There are so many factors to be considered; the financial implications, the repercussions on other employees, and all these things are to be considered. We have already collected the necessary data. There are various Ministries concerned. And there are really, 9,05,000 emloyees concerned. Then the Railway Ministry and the other civil side and all these things have to be considered before any decision can be taken.

Bomb Explosions in Delhi

*92. **Shri Gidwani:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad :
Shri Krishnacharya Joshi :
Shri Ram Krishan :
Shri D. C. Sharma :
Shri Ramachandra Reddi :
Shri Bheekha Bhai :
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh :
Shri Bhakt Darhsan:
Pandit D. N. Tiwary :

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of India have completed their investigation into the bomb outrages in Delhi ;

(b) whether any foreigners were involved in them ; and

(c) how many persons have been arrested so far ?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The cases are still under investigation.

(c) Seven.

Shri Gidwani : May I know whether there was any conspiracy at the back of these bombing outrages and whether the Government has been able to find any?

Shri Datar : All that is being investigated.

Shri Gidwani : May I know whether the Pakistanis who have come to India have been involved in the matter and whether any of them have been arrested so far?

Shri Datar : Government have arrested about seven persons and as present, it is not possible to say whether foreigners are involved in this.

Shri Gidwani : May I know whether any members of the Kashmir Plebiscite Front are involved and whether any of them are arrested ?

Shri Datar: All that I can at present disclose is that seven persons have been arrested. Nothing more.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi : May I ask, of the seven arrested, are there any Pakistanis ?

Shri Datar : These seven person are Indian nationals.

Shri D. C. Sharma : May I know whether the Government is employing the routine police officials for investigation of this case or they have set up any Special police establishment to enquire into it, and if it is a Special police establishment, what is its nature ?

Shri Datar : I may point out to the House that Government employed highly experienced officers for this purpose.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary : May I know whether there is any possibility of the enquiry being finished in the near future or will it take six months more ?

Shri Datar : It is likely to be finished at an early date.

Shri Krishna? charya Joshi: May I know whether the Government could trace out the source of supply of the bombs ?

Shri Datar : Government are trying that also.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh : May I know whether the persons arrested belong to any organised group and whether that group is still functioning in the country ?

Shri Datar : So far as these persons are concerned, they are arrested on the ground of a fairly strong suspicion. The question whether they belong to any organised group or otherwise is under examination.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या गवर्नमेंट के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि जिन दिनों दिल्ली में बम फट रहे थे, करीब करीब उन्हीं दिनों उत्तर प्रदेश के कई नगरों में एक पुस्तक के प्रकाशन के बहाने बहुत भद्दे प्रदर्शन किये गये और राष्ट्र विरोधी नारे लगाये गये ? क्या उन दोनों में कोई सम्बन्ध स्थापित करने का प्रयत्न किया गया है ?

Shri Datar : That also is a matter under investigaton as to whether this has any connection elsewhere.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava : May I know whether apart from these seven persons who have been arrested others arealsosuspected ?

Shri Datar : In the courseof the investigation, Government have some materials before them for coming to the conclusion that these persons should be arrested

because it was believed that they were connected with this. It is very difficult to say at present whether others also are connected. That matter, as I have said, is under enquiry.

Shri U. M. Trivedi : May I know...

Mr. Speaker : Next question. I have allowed a number of questions.

Surplus Defence Workers

*94. **Shri Bahadur Singh :**
Shri Krishnacharya Joshi :
Shri Kajrolkar :
Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy :

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing :

(a) the number of retrenched workers on the rolls of the ordnance factories and other Defence installations at present :

(b) the number of skilled workers and semi-skilled workers who have been retrenched so far during 1956 ;

(c) the number of workers, both skilled and unskilled, provided with alternative jobs ;

(d) the amount paid every month as idle-time wages to employees who do not work and for whom no alternative jobs could be provided ; and

(e) the retrenchement benefits which will be given to the surplus workers at the time of their retrenchment ?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi) : A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 31].

Shri Tyagi : I hope that in part (*a*) of the question, the hon. Member wants the number of surplus workers because the retrenched ones are not on the rolls of the factory. With that understanding, I have just darfted a statement which I lay on the Table of the House.

Shri Bahadur Singh : Do Government give any promise to the workers to be retrenched to provide jobs as the development schemes will make available more vacancies in the future ?

Shri Tyagi : Not only promise. We said that it is expected that with expanded activities in the industrial field Government may be able to offer alternative employment practically to every one. But this time as I have already stated my statement 2530 have already been employed.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi : From the statement it appears that 2,530 workers were offered alternative appointments. May I know how many of them have accepted ?

Shri Tyagi : As I have already said, alternative employment has been accepted by 2,530 unskilled and partially skilled workers, and 4,000 have already been re-employed by re-adjustment of vacant posts in the Defence Ministry itself.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad : May I know whether as a result of the retrenchment, the All India Defence Employees' Federation had undertaken any strike all over the country and if so whether any negotiation was made with them ?

Shri Tyagi : No negotiations were necessary because the negotiations were already had before retrenchment was effected. The strike came suddenly and there was no necessity for any negotiation because the strike fizzled out.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee : In view of the Government's intention to standardise weights and measures based on the metric system and the demand for machines which would be required after the introduction of the metric system, has the Government tried to find out how the Defence installations can be utilised for the manufacture of these machines and how the surplus personnel now declared surplus can reallybe absorbed ?

Shri Tyagi : Even after this retrenchment of the surplus employees, the ordnance factories are carrying a bulk of about 8,000 workers who are not actually employed on defence production. They are employed on production of civilian goods. So, if any further work comes to us, we shall just arrange from out of the civilian goods employees.

Military Officers Misbehaviour

*95. **Dr. Rama Rao :** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the G.T. Express from Delhi was held up at Agra for more than one hour because a military officer refused to vacate a berth reserved for another gentleman (U. P. Government Under-Secretary);

(b) if so, whether police were called in;

(c) whether the military officer was armed and was defiantly sitting with gun in his hands ; and

(d) action taken against him ?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi) : (a) It is a fact that the train was held up. The reasons are being investigated.

(a) to (d). A Court of Enquiry has been ordered to go into the case and to report.

Dr. Rama Rao : May I know at what stage the enquiry by the Court of enquiry is at present ?

Shri Tyagi : The Court of Enquiry has recorded some evidence and they are still in it.

Dr. Rama Rao : May I know the name of the officer involved ?

Shri Tyagi : The officer was one Major Adams.

Shri Kelappan : May I know when the Court of Enquiry was constituted ;

Mr. Speaker : Such questions may be asked which will advance the information that is necessary.

Shri Tyagi : I have not got the exact date of the appoinment.

Shri Kelappan : How long it has been working ?

Mr. Speaker : Hon. Members must know that the time of the House is very precious . There are a number of questions, 47 or 50. We are not able to dispose of many questions. Therefore, unless the supplementary question advances the information that is necessary, hon. Members will consider twice before putting questions.

Shri Kelappan : It is a relevant question. I want to know how long it has been functionig.

Mr. Speaker : But, it must be useful. Shri Velayudhan.

Shri Velayudhan : May I know whether here was any report from the Railway officials and whether the Government has done anything on the basis of that report ?

Shri Tyagi : A report was had from the Railway authorities also and it was on the basis of that report that we ordered a Court of Enquiry. Although the Railway officers confirmed most of the allegations, they definitely denied that the officer had any arms or rifle with him or threatened any with a rifle. I may inform the House that officers do not carry rifles.

Dr. Rama Rao : Does the hon. Minister know that there were a large number M. Ps in the compartment which he left first with arms and cases and later on he was brought back to that compartment with a naked gun.—I can't say it was a rifle ? He came back to our compartment. The hon. Minister says that there were no weapons.

Shri Tyagi : I wonder if there is anything that I am required to say in reply to what the hon. Member has stated. I am prepared to take the statements of those hon. Members who are kind to offer information to me on this issue.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee : In view of what appears to be a *prima facie* case against this particular officer, may I know if any steps have been adopted about his conduct apart from the appointment of the court of enquiry—temporary steps pending the decision of the court of inquiry ?

Shri Tyagi : The explanation of the officer was immediately called for, and after his explanation we got a report from the railway authorities. After looking into these two documents, we decided that a court of inquiry be held—also because some of the M. Ps also sent a complaint to us. Therefore, so long as the matters is under a court of inquiry, it will not be possible for me to go into details about it.

Unesco Coference

*96. { **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi :**
Shri M. Islamuddin :

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table detailing :

(a) the services and facilities provided to UNESCO for its Ninth General Conference which is being held in New Delhi ; and

(b) the total number of countries represented in this Conference ?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 32].

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi : What is meant by the words "Unesco Month " stated in the list of services and facilities ?

Dr. M. M. Das : During this month when the UNESCO General Session is being held in Delhi, the Government is organising a series of cultural programmes, receptions and exhibitions. The cutlural programmes in the field of dance, drama and music are being organised by the Sangeet Natak Akadami. The receptions are being held in honour of the delegates as parts of the official programme of the Government. Besides this, twelve exhibitions have been organised . The sum total of this has been named as "UNESCO Month ".

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi : What will be the total expenditure involved in this, in giving these facilities.

Dr. M. M. Das : The estimated expenditure is about Rs. 10 lakhs, but we are afraid the expenditure will go up.

Study of Gujerati

*8. **Shri Dabhi** : Will the Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 678 on 3rd August, 1956 and state :

(a) whether the University Grants Commission have now finalised the consideration of the question of instituting prizes and scholarships for the study of Gujerati at the Universities of Aligarh, Banaras and Vishwabharati ; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Dabhi : May I know who finally decides this question, the Government or the Commission?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali : The University Grants Commission.

Raw Film Industry

*99. **Shri Ram Krishan :**
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh :
Shri Shivananjappa :

Will the Minister of **Heavy Industries** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1757 on the 12 September, 1956 and state:

(a) whether the scheme for setting up a plant for manufacturing raw film in India has been finalised;

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme;

(c) whether it is a fact that East Germany has offered to provide experts and give the necessary facilities in this regard;

(d) if so, whether the offer has been accepted; and

(e) if accepted the nature of the advice and facilities to be provided ?

The Minister of Heavy Industries (Shri M. M. Shah): Details of the scheme to be impelemented are still under consideration. With your permission, Sir I may add that discussions and negotiations are going on with Messrs. Agfa Wolfen of East Germany and certain tests on storage of raw films and photo-sensitive raw materials are being carried out. As soon as the discussions, negotiations and tests are over and decisions are made on them, full details will be placed on the Table of the House.

Shri Ram Krishan : By what time will Government come to a decion ?

Shri M. M. Shah : It is too early to say. Perhaps it may take between three to six months.

Dr. Rama Rao : May I know if it is a fact that previously Ootacamund had been recommended for this industry, and if so, whether that fact is under consideration now ?

Shri M. M. Shah : The location actually has not yet been determined. They visited about nine place..

Shri Shree Narayan Das : May I know whether negotiations are being carried on with other concerns of other countries with regard to this ?

Shri M. M. Shah : To begin with, we carried on negotiations with four firms, but now we carried on negotiation with four firms, but now we have almost finalised with the East German firm of Agfa-Wolfen.

House of Mirza Ghalib

*101. **Shri D. C. Sharma** : Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given in Starred Question No. 2000 on the 11th September, 1956 and state :

(a) the progress made with regard to the protection and preservation of the house of Urdu and Persian poet Mirza Ghalib; and

(b) the estimated cost thereof ?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das) : (a) It has been decided not to declare the house as a monument of national importance to be maintained by the Union Government under the Ancient Monuments and Preservation Act, 1904.

(d) Does not arise.

Shri D. C. Sharma : May I know the reasons which have led the Government not to declare this a national monument and whether it is going to be a protected monument under the auspices of the state Government.

Dr. M. M. Das : We have inspected this particular place and the particular building. Very little of the original building remains. Practically all parts of the building have been replaced by later constructions and there is no archaeological or architectural importance attached to it. So Government has decided not to declare it a national monument under the Ancient Monuments Preservaton Act.

Shri D. C. Sharma : Who are the members of the team that inspected this building and came to the conclusion that this has no architectural or other kinds of importance ?

Dr. M. M. Das : The Director of Archaeology, the Joint Secretary of the Education Ministry and my poor self.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि केवल मिर्जा गालिब के मकान की ओर हमारा क्यों ध्यान आकर्षित होता है जब कि और बहुत से हिन्दी या दूसरी भाषाओं के बड़े बड़े विद्वानों के मकान खंडहरों की हालत में हैं और क्या उनके मकानों की रक्षा की भी कोई व्यवस्था की जा रही है ?

Dr. M. M. Das : There were some questions in this House and Government's attention was drawn to that particulars building.

Shri Chattopadhyaya : May I know what architectural design has got to do with a great poet and his memory, and whether it is not very urgent and important for the nation to have the memory of great poets preserved for the sake of the generations to come ?

شکشا تتھا پرلکرتک سنسار من اور ویگیانک کوپشٹھ منتری (مولانا آزاد) ۔ میں اس کو ذرا صاف کر دوں ۔ ہمارے سامنے یہ سوال نہیں تھا کہ مرزا غالب کی یادگار میں کوئی نئی چیز بنائی جائے ۔ جو سوال پیدا ہوا تھا وہ یہ تھا کہ مرزا غالب کی زندگی کے آخری دن جس مکان میں گزرے تھے اس مکان کو محفوظ کیا جائے ۔ حالت یہ ہے کہ کوئی چیز اب اس میں ایسی باقی ہے جس سے یہ سمجھا جا سکے اس وقت مکان روپ کیا تھا ۔ بالکل بدل ہے ۔ بالکل ایک دوسری چیز ہو گئی ہے ۔ کوئی دیوار بھی باقی نہیں رہی ہے ۔ محفوظ کیا جائے تو کس چیز کو کیا جائے ۔ اب جو کام کیا جا سکتا ہے وہ صرف یہ ہے کہ وہاں ایک نیا مکان بنایا جائے ۔ جہاں تک آرکیٹکچرل ڈپارٹمنٹ کا تعلق ہے وہ نئی بلڈنگس نہیں بناتا ۔ اس کا کام ہے پرانی بلڈنگوں کی حفاظت کرنا ۔ اسلیے اس سوال سے اس کا کوئی تعلق نہیں ہو سکتا البتہ گورنمنٹ اس بات پر غور کر سکتی ہے ۔ چنانچہ وہ کر رہی ہے ۔

[The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad) : I may make it a bit more clear . The issue before us was not that of setting up a new memorial to Mirza Ghalib. The issue raised was that the house in which Mirza Ghalib passed the last days of his life, should be preserved as his memorial. The condition of the house has been surveyed, and the position is that nothing is left in that house which may give us any idea about its actual shape at that time. It has, in fact, changed al together in form. It is altogether a new thing now. Not a single wall of the old house has been left intact. The question then arises as to what is that we seek to preserve. All that is possible now is that a new house can be constructed there. So far as the Archaeological Department is concerned, it does not undertake construction of new buildings. It is concerned only with the preservaton of old buildings. It is, therefore, not concerned with this question. Government, however, can consider this issue which they are doing].

Free Legal Aid

*102. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh :** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the opinion of the State Governments was sought regarding the grant of free legal aid to poor people on trial for offences punishable with not less than five years; and

(b) if so, the nature of the opinion received from them ?

The Minister in the Ministry of of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) : (a) Yes, in 1950, and again in 1952.

(b) The State Governments were of the view that owing to financial difficulties, it would not be possible for them to undertake any such scheme.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh : May I know whether all the State Governments have sent their views ?

Shri Datar : The State Government's views have been received and this is the substance of their views.

Shri Shree Narayan Das : May I know whether the Central Government proposes to have a scheme under which it will give incentives or monetary aids to such of the State Governmens as will undertake this scheme ?

Shri Datar : This is a question for the State Governments to consider and if any request has to come, it should come from the other side. Then the Government of India will consider.

Shri Kasliwal : May I know whether Government have any information as to whether in any of the States free Legal Aid Committees have been formed ?

Shri Datar : I believe in some states they have been formed, but I have not got further particulars.

Shri Shree Narayan Das : May I know whether Government is aware that certain non-official agencies are engaged in any of these States for this purpose ?

Shri Datar : I am not aware of any non-official agency being engaged in this, but the Government of India received a representation in this respect from one society in Bombay. They are considering that matter. Government have referred this question for the examination of the Law Commission.

Shri U. M. Trivedi : May I know if the Government intends to address the various Bar Associations of the various states to provide for the same procedure as obtains in England, namely that of dock briefs for the poor ?

Shri Datar : It will be better for the State Governments to follow this course.

All India Narcotics Conference

*103. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh :**
Shri Bheekha Bhai :

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an All India Narcotics Conference was held at Simla in September, 1956;

(b) if so the main decisions arrived at the conference ; and

(c) whether Government propose to lay on the Table a statement containing the decisions ?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha) : (a) Yes, Sir. An All India Narcotics Conference was held at Simla from the 24th to the 29th September, 1956.

(b) and (c): Copies of the resolutions passed by the Conference are placed on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See* No. S.—455/56].

हिन्दी टाइपराइटरों का प्रमापीकरण

*१०४. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री २६ जुलाई १९५६ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ३२३ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दी टाइपराइटरों के की-बोर्डों के प्रमापीकरण के लिये नियुक्त की गई विशेष समिति ने अपना अन्तिम प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत कर दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उस प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति पटल पर रखी जायेगी ; और

(ग) उस प्रतिवेदन पर क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

शिक्षा उपमंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) अभी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या इस विषय के महत्व को गवर्नमेंट ने अभी तक ठीक तरह समझा नहीं है, या और कोई खास अड़चनें हैं जिनकी वजह से देरी होती जा रही है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : गवर्नमेंट इसका महत्व अच्छी तरह समझती है, और इस बात का पूरा प्रयत्न किया गया कि जितनी जल्दी हो सके यह कमेटी अपना काम पूरा कर ले, लेकिन कुछ दिक्कतें थीं । दिक्कतें यह थीं कि कमेटी की यह कोशिश थी कि जहां तक हो सके दोनों तरह के न्यूमरल्ज टाइपराइटर पर आ सकें । उसकी रिकमेन्डेशन्स करीब करीब तैयार हैं और मैं समझता हूं कि जल्दी ही गवर्नमेंट के सामने पेश की जायेंगी ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : इस समाचार में कहां तक सत्यता है कि इस मामले में जो इतनी देरी हो रही है उसका कारण यह है कि कुछ फर्म्स का, जिन्होंने हिन्दी के टाइपराइटर पुराने ढंग से तैयार किये हैं, नुकसान होने की आशंका है, और इसलिये वे अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से प्रभाव डाल रही हैं ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : जी नहीं, महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न यह नहीं था । कमेटी के सामने जो प्रश्न था वह यह था कि जहां तक हो सके दोनों तरह के अंक अर्थात् न्यूमरल्स उस टाइपराइटर पर आ सकें, और इसीलिये उनको कई जगह जाना पड़ा और कई मैनुफैक्चरिंग कंसर्न्स से मश्विरा करना पड़ा ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : कब तक इस बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय हो जाने की आशा की जा सकती है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : शीघ्र ही ।

डा० स० ना० सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि खामखाह हिन्दी वर्ण पटल पर रोमन अंक क्यों लाये जा रहे हैं जब कि अंग्रेजी वर्ण पटल पर हिन्दी के अंक नहीं रखे जाते ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : उसके सम्बन्ध में कांस्टीट्यूशन में हिदायतें हैं और कैबिनेट ने भी फैसला किया था ।

Mr. Speaker: Regarding numerals, there had been so much of debate when the Constitution was framed.

डा० स० ना० सिंह : क्या कांस्टीट्यशन में है कि इसका लाजिमी तौर पर रक्खा जाना है ?

विशेष पुनर्गठन एकक

*१०५. **श्री जू० चं० खोडिया** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) "विशेष पुनर्गठन एकक" ने प्रत्येक मंत्रालय और उनके अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों के लिये कितनी राशि की वार्षिक कमी के लिये सिफारिश की थी और विभिन्न मंत्रालय कितनी कमी के लिये सहमत हो गये हैं ;

(ख) विशेष पुनर्गठन एकक द्वारा वर्तमान कार्यालय प्रक्रिया के परिवर्तन तथा पुनर्गठन के बारे में की गई सिफारिशों पर मंत्रालयों ने क्या कार्यवाही की ; और

(ग) क्या इस एकक द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों की एक प्रति पटल पर रखी जायेगी ?

वित्त उपमंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : (क) और (ख). सदन की मेज पर एक विवरण रख दिया गया है जिसमें आवश्यक सूचना दी गई है । इसे देखने से पता चलेगा कि इन सिफारिशों का सम्बन्ध विस्तृत ब्योरे से है और वे कार्य प्रणाली और संगठन सम्बन्धी वर्तमान मामलों पर आधारित हैं । अभी इस एकक को दफ्तरों की कार्यप्रणाली के पुनर्गठन और संशोधन के बारे में सिफारिशें करनी हैं ।

(ग) १२ सितम्बर १९५५ को तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ९२५ के उत्तर में सदन की मेज पर विवरण रखा गया था जिसमें एकक की उस समय तक की सिफारिशों का सारांश दिया गया था । बाद की सिफारिशों का सारांश अब सदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया देखिये संख्या एस-४५६।५६]

श्री जू० चं० खोडिया : विवरण से ज्ञात होता है कि हालांकि इसमें १ करोड़ ३५ लाख रुपया की घटी की सिफारिश की गई थी, लेकिन मिनिस्ट्रीज ने उस में से सिर्फ ७६ लाख रु० की घटी मंजूर की है । बाकी घटी क्यों मंजूर नहीं की गई, इसका कोई कारण है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : सरकारी विभागों ने यह कहा है कि सेकेन्ड फाइव इयर प्लैन की वजह से काम में काफी वृद्धि हो गई है और जिस घटी की सिफारिश की गई थी उसे मंजूर करने से वह लाचार हैं ।

श्री जू० चं० खोडिया : जो फाइव इयर प्लैन अभी चल रही है उसमें जितने आदमी बढ़ाये जायेंगे, उन सबका वर्णन इस में है । उनके अलावा क्या कोई नहीं बढ़ाये जायेंगे ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जो एस्टेटमेंट रखा गया है उसमें सारा विवरण दिया गया है ।

Encouragement of Popular Literature

*106. **Shri Jethalal Joshi:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether further selection of five-best books for additional awards under the "Encouragement of Popular Literature" Scheme of Government has been made: and

(b) if so, what are their names?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Dose not arise.

Shri Jethalal Joshi: Does the Government have any scheme to mak: this popular literature more popular by making them available to the readers at reasonable cost?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: That is the scheme about which the hon. Member has already put the question.

Shri Jethalal Joshi: May I know whether Government propose to render this literature into Hindi in order to make Hindi richer?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: This is a scheme for the encouragement of popular literature and we are producing books for neo-literates in various regional languages. With regard to the question whether all these books could be translated into Hindi, they may be considered later.

World Bank

*109. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the Indian representation on the Directorate of the World Bank; and

(b) whether regular meetings of the said directorate are held with Indian participation?

The Minister of Finance and Iron and Steel (Shri T.T. Krishnamachari): (a) India has got one director on the Board of Directors of the Bank.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I know if our representative was consulted by the World Bank Directorate—or whatever you call it—before the Finance Minister got that letter from Mr. Black reflecting on the character of our Plan and, if not, may I know if Government has made it clear to the Bank through the Bank's own channels that that kind of correspondence is not regarded by us as satisfactory?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am afraid that there is a slight misconception in the mind of my hon. friend in regard to the Directorate. The Bank has got a Directorate representing 60 member countries and the meetings are held once a year. Of course, we are also represented on what is called the Executive Directorate. Sixteen countries have got Executive Directors and we being one of the 5 countries which are entitled to appoint Executive Directors, we have an executive Director there.

But in regard to the issue that the hon. Member has raised, which is not germane to the information that he has asked, I believe,—I do not know whether the hon. Member himself or some other hon. Members have tabled a question—that when the other question comes, perhaps, I may be in a position to answer more fully the implications of that letter than now. But, if it is the desire of the Chair that I should answer it now, I shall do so.

Mr. Speaker: That may be reserved for a future occasion.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In spite of the limitations inherent, perhaps, in the situation, may I know if it is the intention of our Government to see to it-or at least to try—that allocations made by this Bank to different countries are made without prejudice to continental or ideological ideas one way or the other?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: To the extent that such considerations and other considerations which my hon. friend does not find time to enumerate do not impinge on the position of Bank as a new Organisation to that extent, we will prevent these allocations being affected by these considerations.

Shri Velayudhan: When India is in the Directorate, may I know whether she was not consulted when such a very important letter affecting India's economic policy is discussed or decided by the Chairman and a letter is sent by the Chairman?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Again, it is the same question and I would

prefer to reserve my answer to the other day when the question would, perhaps, be dealt with at greater length.

Shri Velayudhan: *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: It will be answered in detail next time.

Army Officer's Behaviour

*110. **Shri Kamath:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 297 on the 26th July, 1954 and state:

(a) whether the enquiry into the Army Officer's behaviour has been concluded; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): (a) and (b) Attention is invited to the reply given to the Honourable Member's Unstarred Question No. 1636 on the 11th September 1956. I may add that the enquiry made by the Army authorities has yielded only conflicting versions of the incident. Further action in the matter rests with the Police authorities who are seized of the case against the Officer.

Shri Kamath: If I heard the Minister aright, he has been good enough to say that he invites my attention to an earlier answer given by him in the last session. Am I to understand, is the House to understand, that there has been no progress in this matter since that date?

Shri Tyagi: I may state that the Railway authorities have registered a case against that officer under section 121 of the Railways Act and the police are now proceeding with it and we are not interfering with the investigation.

Shri Kamath: What happens to the enquiry by the Army authorities?

Shri Tyagi: As I have stated, we received conflicting statements and therefore we just gave our consent to the Railway authorities prosecuting this officer.

Shri Kamath: Conflict between the Army authorities *inter se* or between the Army and the Railway authorities—what was it?

Shri Tyagi: It was a conflict between the statement received from the Railway authorities and the statement received from the officer.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: As these quarrels between passengers and Army Officers are very frequent, will the Defence Ministry issue a circular to Army Officers concerned that they should also behave like citizens of India?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I do not think, if I may say so with all respect. It is not quite fair to our Army Officers to make a general statement of that kind. They are a fine lot of men. In a large body of men individulas sometimes misbehave, and we have impressed upon them as on all our officers always to be courteous to the public. I think generally speaking that is carried out.

Shri Kamath: May I put one last question? While agreeing generally with the view expressed be the Prime Minister am I to understand that the Army and Defence Ministry have washed their hands of this particular matter and furure questions may be addressed to the Railway Minister, and not to the Defence Minister?

Shri Tyagi: It is a question of police investigation.

Shri Kamath: Will the questions have to be addressed to the Railway or Home Minister?

Mr. Speaker: It is a by pothetical question now. The hon. Member may put the question and I will decide the matter.

Sanskrit Commission

*111. **Shri B. D. Pande**
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh
Shri Bibhuti Mishra
Pandit D. N. Tiwary
Shri M. Islamuddin

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments were consulted regarding the composition of the Sanskrit Commission; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

(b) This was not considered necessary.

Shri B. D. Pande: I want to know why the case of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar was not recognised, why they were not represented on the Commission, they being the ancient places of Sanskrit learning.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The whole position with regard to the Sanskrit Commission is that selection was not made on the basis of region or language. The whole selection was made on the basi of merit and scholarship. Since this matter has aroused some controversy, I should like to add that we had referred

the matter to the Law Ministry also, and the Law Ministry said that it was not necessary to consult the State Governments with regard to this matter. I quite agree with the hon. Member that there are learned scholars in Uttar Pradesh, and actually before this final composition was made, we had written to Pandit Gopi Nath of Banaras who is a distinguished scholar, but on account of ill health he could not accept our invitation. Naturally, we had to look for another person who could discharge the responsibility in a satisfactory way. I should like to assure the House that there has been no discrimination against any State with regard to the composition of this Commission.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : काशी में संस्कृत के और भी विद्वान हैं, उन में से किसी को भी आप आमन्त्रण भेज सकते थे । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि ऐसा क्यों नहीं किया गया है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : कम्पोजिशन का जहां तक सवाल है, वह समाप्त हो गई है । बात यह है कि अगर हम हर स्टेट में से आदमी लेते तो इसकी जो कम्पोजिशन है वह करीब करीब दुगुनी हो जाती और इसके साथ ही काम करने की जो गति है वह भी उतनी नहीं हो पाती जितनी कि होनी चाहिये ।

पंडित डा० ना० तिवारी : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान उत्तर प्रदेश के चीफ मिनिस्टर के वक्तव्य की ओर गया है जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि It is very unfortunate that no scholar has been taken from Benaras or Bihar यदि गया है तो उस पर क्या ऐक्शन लिया गया है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : जी हां, उन्होंने हमें लिखा भी था जिसका उत्तर दे दिया गया था । मुख्य मंत्री जी के लिये हमारे दिल में बड़ी श्रद्धा है और उन्होंने जो कुछ कहा था और जो सुझाव दिये थे उन पर विचार कर लिया गया था । मैं विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूं कि जब कमीशन की नियुक्ति की गई थी तो वह किसी रिजन या भाषा के आधार पर नहीं बल्कि योग्यता के आधार पर की गई थी ।

श्री अलगू राय शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि क्या अब भी उस कमीशन में दो चार और आदमियों को लिया जायेगा और क्या ये आदमी शिक्षा के प्रधान केन्द्रों से चुने जायेंगे जैसे काशी है या पटना है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली: अब कमीशन में कोई वृद्धि नहीं की जा सकती है ।

Steel

*112. **Shri Sanganna** : Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the British Steel Consortium of the Durgapur factory has been given the outlines of Third Five Year Plan for development of steel; and

(b) whether the combines of the other two factories for Bhilai and Rourkela are also provided with such outlines?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat) : (a) and (b) No, Sir.

भारतीय मुद्रा की चोरी छिपे ले जाना

*११३. **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सच है कि बाघ सीमा-शुल्क चौकी (कस्टम) पर अक्तूबर, १९५६ में एक पाकिस्तानी स्टाफ कार से १४,९०० रुपये की भारतीय मुद्रा बरामद हुई थी ?

राजस्व और प्रतिरक्षा व्यय मंत्री (श्री ज० चं० गुह) : सरकार को खबर मिली है कि पाकिस्तान में बागाह सीमा-शुल्क चौकी पर २१ अक्तूबर, १९५६ को पाकिस्तानी सीमा-शुल्क कर्मचारियों ने एक पाकिस्तानी स्टाफ कार के औजारों के बक्स (टूल बाक्स) में से १४,९०० भारतीय रुपये बरामद किये ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि इन पाकिस्तानियों के खिलाफ अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

Shri A. C. Guha : He is a high official of the Pakistan Government, and according to the reciprocal arrangement between the two Governments, he was

exempted from search on this side. He made his own baggage declaration and he was not searched. But on the Pakistan side he was searched and they seized the money and the car. I do not think there is anything further that we can do now.

Sardar Iqbal Singh : May I know whether the Secretary of the Pakistan National Assembly was also travelling in this car?

Shri A. C. Guha : Yes, Sir. He was the Secretary of the Pakistan National Assembly or Parliament.

British Mission for Heavy Industries

*114. **Shri Shree Narayan Das**: Will the Minister of **Heavy Industries** be pleased to state :

(a) the precise nature of work that the British Heavy Engineering Mission which has come to India at the invitation of the Government of India will undertake;

(b) the composition of the mission;

(c) how long they would remain in dia.

(d) by what time they would be able to report to the Government;

(e) the nature of agreement, if any, under which the mission has come?

The Minister of Heavy Industries (Shri M. M. Shah): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 33].

Shri Shree Narayan Das : From the statement it appears that this Mission has been sponsored by the Federation of British Industries and the Colombo Plan Administration. I should like to know what part of the expenditure involved in this will be borne by them and what part will be borne by us.

Shri M. M. Shah : Practically all the expenditure will be borne by them excepting the local costs for the tour of the Mission.

Shri Shree Narayan Das : Out of the eleven persons constituting the Mission, how many are industrialists, how many are experts and how many are administrators?

Shri M. M. Shah : Five are industrialists, two are administrators and four are experts.

Shri Shree Narayan Das : May I know whether such Missions have been invited from other countries also? If so, from where?

Shri M. M. Shah: As the hon. Member knows, several Missions of a technical and expert nature are coming in this country from time to time.

Shri Bansal : In this case the specific question was whether there has been a Mission in this country for advising Government on heavy industries?

Shri M. M. Shah : If the question relates only to heavy engineering, the present position is that there are two Missions in the country; one is a British Mission and the other is a Russian Mission. The Russian Mission is looking after recommending sites and plans for manufacture of machinery of steel plants that is, manufacture of machinery required for setting up a steel plant, whereas the British Mission is largely concerned with other heavy engineering machinery.

Republic Day and Independence Day ebrations in Cantonments

*115. **Shri Shiva Dutt Upadhyaya** : Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Cantonment Boards in India are authorised to spend some money in connection with celebrations of the Republic Day and Independence Day on the 26th January and 15th August respectively from their own funds for which necessary sanction is issued by the Government of India a few days before the events;

(b) whether such sanction was not communicated by the Government of India to the Cantonment Board, Ranikhet and other Cantonment Boards in India before 15th of August, 1956 in spite of repeated reminders; and

(c) whether the sanction letter from Government was communicated so late that it reached Ranikhet and other Cantonments a few days after the 15th August, 1956, Independence Day, and no amount could be spent on the celebrations?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi) : (a) Self-supporting Cantonments are authorised to spend money on celebrations from their own funds for which necessary sanction is issued by the Government of India. The State-aided Cantonments are allowed to meet the expenditure from public donations only.

(b) Sanction for Independence Day celebrations was issued to all Cantonments before the 15th of August 1956, without any reminders having been received.

(c) The Government sanction was conveyed to all Deputy Directors, Lands and Cantonments concerned on telephone which was confirmed by a formal letter on 13th August 1956.

So far no Cantonment Board except Ranikhet have intimated that it could not spend the amount on the celebrations on the ground that orders were received late.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या गवर्नमेंट ने इस सुझाव पर विचार किया है कि भविष्य में इस तरह की दिक्कतें दूर करने के लिये सब कैन्टोनमेंट बोर्ड्स को जेनरल अथारिटी दे दी जाय कि ऐसे अवसरों पर वे अपने फंड्ज से खर्च कर सकें और उनको ऊपर से स्वीकृति न लेनी पड़े ?

श्री त्यागी : इस बारे में अभी तक कोई फैसला नहीं किया गया है । मुझे आशा है कि जब तक कोई मुस्तकिल फैसला न हो, तब तक सैंक्शन समय पर पहुंचती रहेगी ।

Shri Radha Raman : May I know whether the Government had found out as to who was responsible for the delay that was caused in receiving the orders by the cantonments concerned?

Shri Tyagi : I have no ready information on the subject.

Balance of Payment

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*117. **Sardar Iqbal Singh** :
Sardar Akarpuri :
Shri Bansal:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the countries with which the balance of payment was favourable to India in 1955-56; and

(b) the amount of the invisible earnings of India from (i) shipping and (ii) insurance?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat) : (a) In 1955-56 India had a favourable balance of payments with the following countries:

Australia
New Zealand
Burma
Ceylon
Malaya
Aden
Iraq
U.S.A.
Canada
Philippines
Netherlands
Afghanistan
Iran
Saudi Arab.
Ethiopia
Indonesia
Thailand
Argentina
China
Poland.

(b) During 1955-56 India's net invisible earnings amounted to (1) Rs. 24·7 crores from transportation including shipping and (2) Rs. 4·3 crores from insurance.

Sardar Iqbal Singh : May I know whether there was a sharp decrease in the invisible earnings in insurance in those months when insurance was nationalised in this country?

The Minister of Finance and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): So far as insurance is concerned, what has been nationalised is life insurance—not general insurance—except in the case of three or four small companies which we have inherited along with the life insurance companies and I am afraid that it will not affect the position.

Shri Matthen : In answer to part (b), the hon. Minister stated that transportation earnings were of the order of Rs. 24·7 crores. Will he give a break-up of that figure? What is the shipping part of it?

Shri B. R. Bhagat : I shall require notice for giving details.

Symposium on Buddhism

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*118. **Shri D. C. Sharma**:
Shri Shivananjappa:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of foreign dignitaries that are expected to participate in a symposium on Buddhism to be held in Delhi on 26th November, 1956 in connection with the 2,500th *parinirvana* anniversary of Buddha;

(b) whether Government have organised for them pilgrimage to Buddhist centres in the country; and

(c) if so, the nature of arrangements made?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M.M. Das): (a) About 70 foreign scholars are expected to participate in the Symposium.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The guests will be taken round in a Special Train to visit Agra, Sanchi, Sarnath, Kushinagar, Bodh Gaya, Rajgir and Nalanda.

Shri D. C. Sharma : May I know the persons participating in the symposium on behalf of India?

Dr. M. M. Das : Fifteen scholars in Buddhism have been invited from our country to participate in this symposium.

Shri D. C. Sharma : May I know if the subjects for this symposium have been determined beforehand or will be selected when it is to be held?

Dr. M. M. Das : The subjects for this symposium will be: Buddhism's contribution to art, letters and philosophy.

डा० स० मा० सिंह : आज के समाचार-पत्रों में छपा है कि २३ तारीख को दलाई लामा कैलिम्पांग पहुंच रहे हैं । क्या उनको भी इस सिम्पोजियम में बुलाने की व्यवस्था की गई है ?

Dr. M. M. Das: We have invited through the Chinese Government some scholars who are experts in Buddhism. So far as this particular persons age is concerned, I have got no information at my disposal.

Shri Chattopadhyaya : May I know why Nagarjunakonda, Amraoti, Ellora and Ajanta have been omitted from this itinerary?

Dr. M. M. Das : The places of Buddhist pilgrimage which have been selected for taking these invitees around have been selected on one ground that those places were associated with the life of Lord Buddha. I am afraid those places mentioned by the Hon'ble Member were not associated with the life of Buddha.

Shri Kamath : How is Agra associated with the life of Buddha.

Dr. M. M. Das : Agra has been selected on a special ground that every foreigner who comes to India wants to see Agra.

Indian Aluminium Company Ltd.

*119. **Shri Bansal** : Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Aluminium Co. Ltd., have been permitted to raise fresh capital in the country; and

(b) what percentage of their existing capital is held by the Canadian shareholders?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 87·2 per cent of the ordinary shares, and 69·7 per cent of the total paid-up capital including the preference shares.

Shri Bansal : How much of this new capital will be issued in India and how much will be subscribed by the foreign shareholders of this company?

Shri B. R. Bhagat : The new shares in the first instance, would be available to the existing equity shareholders in the ratio of 1 : 1 but the Aluminium Ltd. Montreal will be offered only fifty per cent of the new issues.

Shri Joachim Alva : Before granting any sanction to the Indian Aluminium Company Limited, did the Government consult the Planning Commission in regard to the exploitation of bauxite and the production of aluminium?

The Minister of Finance and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari) : Yes, Sir. All expansions of a major industry like Aluminium are sanctioned by the Planning Commission and it is only then the appropriate Ministry takes it in hand.

Shri Bansal : May I know whether, apart from permission to issue shares and raise fresh capital, the Government had given this company a big loan?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari : No, Sir.

Dr. Rama Rao : May I know why the Government has given permission to this company to expand after aluminium has been included in the public sector?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari : The dates are rather difficult to fix. In any event, the public sector will also expand.

Scholarships to Backward Classes in Mysore

*120. **Shri N. Rachiah**: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of applications of the poor students belonging to the Backward Classes in Mysore State are rejected as only first class students are awarded scholarships;

(b) whether it is a fact that a number of castes are recognised under Backward Classes;

(c) if so, whether awards are made in accordance with that list; and

(d) whether it is a fact that a large number of castes in the list are not given scholarships, as they cannot get first class due to their social and economic backwardness?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das) : (a) and (d). As the number of applications for scholarships from the Other Backward Classes is large and the funds at the disposal of the Government are limited, the selection of candidates from this groupis based on merit irrespective of caste. The number of awards is fixed on the population bas is of the State and within this quota awards are made on merit.

(b) Yes, Sir. A list of castes recognized as Other Backward Classes for the purpose of Government of India Scholarships is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See* No. S-457/56.]

(c) Yes, Sir.

Shri N. Rachiah: In view of the fact that a large number of poor and deserving candidates belonging to different castes are not getting scholarships, will the Government make it a policy to award these scholarships taking poverty as the basis?

Dr. M. M. Das: We are trying our best to give as many scholarships as possible. But our difficulty is paucity of funds.

Shri N. Rachiah: As the Scholarships are not sanctioned at the proper time, will the Government constitute State Scholarship Boards to award scholarships to enable the students to get these scholarships well in time before the annual examinations are held?

Dr. M. M. Das: Due to the very large number of scholarship applications, it is not possible to sanction them within one or two months of the receipt of the applications. To obviate this difficulty, we have distributed about Rs. 23 lakhs to different institutions of India which will accommodate these students so that the students may not suffer any handicap for want of the early distribution of scholarship money.

Shri Thimmaiah: Under the existing considerations, scholarships are given to students who have some merit. As a consequence, the students belonging to one or two communities of the backward classes are monopolising all these scholarships. May I know whether the Government propose to see that a certain percentage of students of every community in the backward classes are benefited by this scheme?

Dr. M. M. Das: It is not humanly possible to slect candidates from every cast of the country.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Silver Regnery

*89. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress achieved up to the end of October, 1956 in the setting up of Silver Refinery; and

(b) when the plant will be commissioned into service?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) The necessary civil engineering works have been completed and the erection of the plant is now in progress.

(b) The plant is expected to be commissioned by about the end of 1957.

Bhadravti Iron and Steel Works

*90 **Shri N. Rachiah:** Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of financial aid given to the Mysore Government for the improvement of Bhadravati Iron and Steel Works so far;

(b) the proposed output of the factory; and

(c) the progress of work achieved so far?

The Minister of Finance and Iron and Steel (Shri T.T. Krishnamachari): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the Lok-Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 34].

New Series of One Rupee Notes

*91. **Shri Sadhan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new series of one rupee notes is going to be issued shortly;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) the number of such notes to be issued?

The Minister of Revenueand Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) to (c). The issue of a new series of one rupee notes was commenced on the 12th November, 1956; the notes will bear the serial prefixes A/0, A/1, A/2 etc., one millionnotes being numbered with each serial prefix.

हिन्दी विश्वकोश

*९३. श्री नवल प्रभाकर: क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दी विश्वकोश के संकलन-कार्य में शिथिलता आ गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा प्राकृतिक संसाधन और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री (मौलाना आजाद): हिन्दी विश्व-ज्ञान-कोष के संकलन का कार्य अभी तक शुरू ही नहीं किया गया है इसलिये इस कार्य में शिथिलता आने का प्रश्न ही पैदा नहीं होता ।

Literary Workshops

*97. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the progress made so far in regard to the opening of literary work-shops for training authors in the technique of writing for Neo-literate adults and the amount spent thereon?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): A statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha (*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 35)

Elections in U.S.A.

*107. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government sent an observer to watch U.S.A. Presidential election?

The Minister of Legal Affairs (Shri Pataskar): No, Sir.

General Elections

*108. **Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha:**
Shri Asthana:
Babu Ramnarayan Singh :

Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) the directives that have been issued by the Election Commission to revise the location of polling booths and stations in connection with the next general election; and

(b) by what time they will be finalised?

The Minister of Legal Affairs (Shri Pataskar): (a) The Election Commission's instructions in the matter are contained in their circular letter No. 64/55/ 12508, dated the 27th October, 1955, a copy of which is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. (See Appendix I, annexure No. 36).

(b) The lists of polling stations will be finalised soon after the orders regarding delimitation of constituencies are promulgated and Returning Officers appointed.

Scheduled Tribes in Andhra

*116. **Shri Gadilingana Gowd :** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state :

(a) whether any schemes have been submitted by the Andhra State Government for renabilitation of Scheduled (Hill) Tribes in sericulture Industry; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken in the matter?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

अंग्रेजी-हिन्दी और हिन्दी-अंग्रेजी शब्द-कोष

*१२१. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि एक अंग्रेजी-हिन्दी और एक हिन्दी-अंग्रेजी शब्द-कोष के संकलन कार्य में अभी तक हुई प्रगति का क्या ब्यौरा है ?

शिक्षा तथा प्राकृतिक संसाधन और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री (मौलाना आजाद) : हिन्दुस्तानी कल्चर सोसाइटी ने जिसे अंग्रेजी-हिन्दी शब्द-कोष तैयार करने का काम सौंपा गया है, "A" से "F" तक के अक्षरों का काम समाप्त कर लिया है । विचार है कि इस शब्द-कोष का काम पूरा हो जाने के बाद हिन्दी-अंग्रेजी शब्द-कोष बनाने का काम आरम्भ किया जायेगा ।

Steel Plants

*122. **Dr. Rama Rao :**
Shri Bansal :
Shri T.B. Vittal Rao :
Shri D.C. Sharma:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri S. Ramaswamy :
Shri Gadilingana Gowd:

Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to lay a statement showing the progress made in the matter of installation of the three steel plants at Rourkela, Bhilai and Durgapur?

The Minister of Finance and Iron and Steel (Shri T.T. Krishnamachari) : A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 37.]

Income Tax Cases

*123. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi** : Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) what action has since been taken in those cases of income tax which were disposed of by the Income Tax Investigation Commission and which had been declared void as offending Article 14 of the Constitution by a judgment of Supreme Court; and

(b) how the judgment affected the powers of the Commission?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah) : (a) These cases are now being considered under Section 34 of the Income-tax Act which has been suitably amended for the purpose.

(b) The Commission could no longer proceed with the investigation in the cases pending with it on the date of the judgment.

Drilling for Oil near Bombay

*124. **Shri Dabhi** : Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1194 on the 17th August, 1956 and state:

(a) whether Government have now since begun the structural drilling in selected places near Bombay (Kaira District) for finding oil ; and

(b) if not, when this will be undertaken.

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya) : (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Further Geological and Geophysical investigations are in progress in the cambay region and structural drilling will be undertaken after analysing the above data.

Ballot Papers

*125. **Shri Gidwani:**
Shri Shivanamjappa:

Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ballot papers for the ensueing elections to the State Assemblies and the Lok Sabha hav been printed; and

(b) if so, whether it has been ensured that the ballot papers for the State Assemblies will be quite distinct from the ballot papers of the Lok Sabha;

The Minister of Legal Affairs (Shri Pataskar) : (a) No, Sir, but the Election Commission has arranged for the printing of ballot papers and supply to all the States by the end of the year.

(b) Yes.

Colonisation of Andamans

*126. **Shri Velayudhan** : Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Colonists from the Kerala State in the Andamans have not yet got the promised amenities for housing, agriculture, occupation etc; and

(b) if not, what are the reasons for the same?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) : (a) The colonists from the Kerala State have been given the promised amenities with regard to housing, agriculture, etc., as admissible under the Colonisation Scheme.

(b) Does not arise.

Natural Gas in Punjab

*127. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Sardar Akarpuri:

Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether natural gas has been found in the Punjab; and

(b) whether a gas turbine generator is likely to be set up there?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Natural gas shows are known at three places in Punjab region namely, Jwalamukhi, Bahl and Nurpur.

(b) The question of the utilisation of the natural gas will be considered after the nature of the gas deposit is thoroughly established by drilling and subsequent investigations.

छावनियों का पुनर्गठन

*१२८. **श्री भक्त दर्शन**: क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री १३ अगस्त, १९५६ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १०२७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लंढौर और बनारस की छावनियों के पुनर्गठन के बारे में इस बीच कोई निर्णय कर लिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां तो, क्या सम्बन्धित निर्णयों की प्रतियां पटल पर रखी जायेंगी ?

प्रतिरक्षा संगठन मंत्री (श्री त्यागी) : (क) और (ख). दोनों छावनियों की स्थिति यह है :

१. बनारस—अन्तिम निर्णय किया गया है कि इस छावनी को रख लिया जाय। किन्तु वर्तमान छावनी से कुछ क्षेत्रों को निकाल देने का विचार है और इस बारे में आवश्यक कार्यवाहियां पूरी की जा रही हैं ।

२. लंढौर—इस छावनी को रख लेने के बारे में या इसके विरुद्ध अन्तिम निर्णय, यह पता लगाने के पश्चात् किये जाने का विचार है कि इस छावनी की सरकारी इमारतें किसी सार्वजनिक प्रयोजन के लिये या सरकार के किसी दूसरे मंत्रालय द्वारा, उपयोग में आ सकती हैं ।

Registration of Nomadic Tribes as Voters

*129. **Shri Bheekha Bhai:** Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special ways and means have been devised for registering as voters the nomadic tribes such as Gujjars, Banjaras, Sansis, Nats, Kanjars;

(b) if so, whether Government will lay on the Table, copies of letters addressed to Chief Electoral Officers in various States in this regard; and

(c) if not, what steps will be taken by Government in the matter ?

The Minister of Legal Affairs (Shri Pataskar): (a) No, Sir. The nomadic tribes are not entitled under the law to be registered as voters as they have no ordinary place of residence within the meaning of sections 19 and 20 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In view of (a) above, it is not considered necessary to take any steps in the matter.

Strike in Defence Establishments

*130. **Shri Jethalal Joshi:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a srike of the civilian employees of the Defence Establishments in Poona and else where in September last; and

(b) the total number of workers who joined the srike and its effect on production ?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): (a) Yes, at certan defence installations at Poona and elsewhere.

(b) The total number of workers who were on srike varied from day to day. In many installations, a number of workers were prevented from coming to work, as a result of picketing by strikers. Naturally production was affected during the strike.

N.C.C.

*131. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have relaxed the dress regulation for women officers of the N.C.C. ; and

(b) if so, what is the prescribed dress now ?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): (a) Yes—in so far as mess dress is concerned.

(b) The prescribed mess dress now is white saree with maroon piping, maroon blouse and white shoes or white sandals

भूकम्प

*१३२. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
श्री बूचिकोटय्या :
श्री भीखा भाई :

क्या प्राकृतिक संसाधन और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अक्तूबर, १९५६ के द्वितीय सप्ताह में उत्तरी भारत में दो बार भूकम्प आया ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन भूकम्पों का क्या कारण था और इनका क्या प्रभाव हुआ ?

प्राकृतिक संसाधन मंत्री (श्री के० डी० मालवीय) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) दिल्ली, बुलन्दशहर तथा समीपवर्ती क्षेत्रों में भूकम्प के जो धक्के लगे, भारतीय भूगर्भीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग उनकी किस्म तथा कारणों की खोज कर रहा है ।

इन खोजों की रिपोर्ट जब प्राप्त होगी, सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जायेगी ।

Framing of Rules

*133. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have prescribed by rule the manner and the procedure as envisaged in sub-section (2) of Section 16 of the Bihar and West Bengal (Transfer of Territories, Act, 1956 which the authority appointed under this section shall follow while discharging its functions; and

(b) if so, the nature of rules so framed?

The Minister of Legal Affairs (Shri Pataskar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the rules made under section 16(2) of the Bihar and West Bengal (Transfer of Territories) Act, 1956, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No.* 458/56].

Exchange Control against Portuguese Territories

*134. **Shri Krishnamacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken by Government to tighten the exchange control against the Portuguese territories in India;

(b) whether remittance of funds through Banking channels have been controlled; and

(c) the effects of such a control?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (c). There are at present practically no remittances from India to Portuguese territories as facilities for banking transfers, mon y orders, and transmission through post of currency notes, coins, gold etc. have been suspended for over a year now. Even travellers to Portuguese territories are not permitted to take any currency with them now.

SUNFED

*135. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Krishnamacharya Joshi:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken with regard to the structure of a Special U.N. Fund for Economic Development and

(b) if so, its nature?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

Boundary Demarcation of West Bengal

*136. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing the exact number of population and the exact areas that have been transferred from Bihar to West Bengal under th Bihar and West Bengal (Transfer of Territories) Act, 1956 g vings separate figures for each police station affected both in the district of Purnea and Purulia?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): A statement is placed on the Table of the House showing the relevant fi ur s. [*See* Appendix, I, annexure No. 38]. In so far as the Purulia sub-district is concerned, these figures have been obtained from the 1951 Census Report, and those relating to parts of the Purnea district from the report of Sri Viswanathan, who was appointed as the authority under section 3(I) (a) of the Act for demarcating the bounda y line between Bihar and West Bengal in term of the provision.

Kerala State

77. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total estimated assets and liabilities of Kerala State on 1st November, 1956; and

(b) the total estimated amount and percentage of the total revenue receipts for 1955-56 of Kerala State under the following heads:

(1) contribution and miscellaneous adjustments between Central and State Government;
(2) Taxes and Duties;
(3) State Excise Duties;
(4) Forest;
(5) Civil Administration;
(6) Stamps;
(7) Land Revenue; and
(8) other items of receipts?

The Minister of Finance and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The figures required are not yet available.

(b) The figures asked cannot be given as the state of Kerala did not exist in 1955-56.

Expenditure in Kerala State

78. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the total revised estimated expenditure for Kerala State and the percentage of expenditure for 1955-56 under the following heads:—

(*i*) General Administration;
(*ii*) Police;
(*iii*) Medical;
(*iv*) Cooperation;
(*v*) Agriculture;
(*vi*) Public Health;
(*vii*) Industries;
(*viii*) Education; and
(*ix*) Irrigation?

The Minister of Finance and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): No Revised estimates for expenditure incurred during 1955-56 can be furnished for the State of Kerala as this state as such did not exist in 1955-56.

Private Colleges

79. { Shri V. P. Nayar: Shri Punnoose:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 743 on the 17th August, 1956 and lay on the Table the information so far collected regarding payment of donations by students seeking admission to private colleges?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): Information so far received indicates that while no donations were collected by private colleges in the former Travancore-Cochin State from students at the time of admission for the year 1952-53 to 1955-56, one college received a sum of Rs. 3,000/- as donation from 48 students who were given admission to B.Sc. Zoology Main (Chamistry subsidiary) during the year 1956-57.

Gold

80. { Shri V. P. Nayar: Shri Punnoose:

Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 734 on the 17th August, 1956 and state:

(a) the details of the availability of gold quartz and pyrites in Wainad and Malabar Districts; and

(b) the details of the nature of work contemplated there, if any?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 39]. The Geological survey of India propose to continue systematic mapping in Malabar district during the 1956-57.

Board of Scientists etc. of the Defence Services

81. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state the names and designations of the Members of Board of Scientists and senior officers of the three Services to advise the Ministry of Defence on all Scientific matters?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): The Ministry of Defence is advised on all important defence science matters by the Defence Science Policy Board and the Defence Science Advisory Committee. A statement containing their composition is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 40].

Voluntary Education Organizations in PEPSU

82. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state

(a) the assistance given to voluntary organisations doing educational work in the State of PEPSU during 1955-56 with their names;

(b) the names of organisations recommended by the PEPSU Government in this connection; and

(c) the programme for the year 1956-57?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) Rs. 1,24 618.

(1) Mahatma Hansraj High School, Bhatinda.

(2) Gandhi Memorial High School, Gokulpur.

(3) Shri Vishwakarma Polytechnic Institute, Phagwara run by Ramgarhia Educational society.

(b) (1) Mahatma Hansraj High School, Bhatinda.

(2) Gandhi Memorial High School, Gokulpur.

(3) Ramgarhia Educational Society, Phagwara.

(4) A.S.D. Basic Training College, Narnaul.

(5) Patiala Technical Education Trust.

(c) The Patiala Technical Education Trust's scheme for establishment of Thapar Institute of Engineering and Technology at Patiala has been approved by the Coordinating Committee of the All India Council for Technical Education at an estimated cost of Rs. 37,65,100/- non-recurring for college buildings & equipment and Rs. 7,70,000/- for students' hostels. The Council has recommended that half of the estimated non-recurring cost of the scheme be paid as grant-in-aid by the Central Government in addition to an interest-free loan to meet the entire cost of the hostels. The question of payment of Central grant-in-aid and loan under consideration.

Other Programme for the year 1956-57 includes provision for assistance to Voluntary Educational Organisations working in the field of Secondary Education as well as Pre-primary, Basic & Social Education. Any proposals that may be received through the State Government will be duly considered.

Income-tax Department

83. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers in Income-tax Department drawing salary over Rs. 2000 per month; and

(b) the number of income tax employees drawing salary below Rs. 150 per month?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah) (a) 8.

(b) 11,234.

Football

84. { Shri Ram Krishan: / Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop Football in India; and

(b) if so, the nature of the steps taken in this matter so far?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A coaching scheme has been initiated and the first All India Coaching Camp in Football was held in December, 1955 at Hyderabad in which 32 nominees from various Universities/State Education Departments participated. Another Coaching Camp is proposed to be held shortly.

Geological Survey

85. Shri B. Y. Reddy: Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased state:

(a) whether Geological Survey of the District of Karimnagar has been conducted so far; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 41].

Indian Voters in Goa

86. Shri Kamath : Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2018 on the 11th September, 1956 and state:

(a) whether the question of affording facilities for registering Indian nationals detained or imprisoned in Goa as voters has since been finalised; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Minister of Legal Affairs (Shri Pataskar): The matter is under consideration. Attention is however invited to the statement made by the Minister of Legal Affairs on the 7th September, 1956 in the course of the debate on the representation of the People (Third Amendment) Bill.

State Bank Branches

87. Shri Kamath: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1442 on the 25th April, 1956 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Narsimhapur was constituted into a separate district on the 1st October, 1956.

(b) which of the pay offices and sub-pay offices of the State Bank of India in that district are being upgraded; and

(c) with effect from what date?

The Minister of Finance and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Gadarwara and Narasimhapur Pay Offices which are located in the newly formed Narasimhapur District are being upgraded to branches.

(c) Narasimhapur Branch is scheduled to be opened before the end of the current year. Gadarwara branch is not likely to be opened before June, 1957.

Welfare Scheme for Scheduled Tribes

88. Shri Kamath: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the statement in reply to Starred Question No. 893 on the 8th August, 1956 and state:

(a) whether schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes in Betul, Hoshangabad and Chhindwara districts have since been received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The Second Five Year Plan of Madhya Pradesh does not give the district-wise break-up of schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes. However, from the information furnished by the State Government, no scheme appears to have been sponsored for the Hoshangabad district as it lies outside the scheduled area. A statement showing the welfare schemes that are being implemented in Betul and Chhindwara districts is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 42]. The programme for the current financial year is still awaited from the State Government.

Houses for Scheduled Castes

89. Shri Kamath: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1594 on 11th September, 1956 and state:

(a) whether any further information regarding the amount spent on the construction of houses for Scheduled Castes has been received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so when it will be laid on the Table?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri B. N. Datar): (a) and (b). In addition to the sum of Rs. 4,891/- spent by the Government of Madhya Pradesh on the construction of 26 houses for Scheduled Castes, as stated in reply to Unstarred Question No. 1594, a sum of Rs. 17,600/- was spent on the cons ruction of 73 more houses for Scheduled Castes in 1955-56.

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के अधीन शाम को लगने वाली कक्षायें

९०. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के अधीन सायंकाल को लगाये जाने वाली कक्षाओं के शुरू करने के बारे में क्या इस बीच कोई निर्णय कर लिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये कक्षायें कहां लगेंगी और इन में पढ़ाई कब से आरम्भ हो जायेगी ?

शिक्षा तथा प्राकृतिक संसाधन और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री (मौलाना आजाद): (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता ।

Development of Lahaul and Spiti

91. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken by Government for the development of Lahaul and Spiti areas during 1956-57 so far; and

(b) the total amount spent on the development schemes during this year so far?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) A statement showing the schemes sanctioned for implementation during 1956-57 in the areas of Lahaul and Spiti is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 43].

(b) No figures are readily available regarding the expenditure actually incurred by the Punjab Government so far.

Smuggling

92. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi : Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the total number of smugglers arrested on the Indo-Pakistan and Goa borders during 1956 so far?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): The total number of smugglers arrested on the Indo-Pakistan and Goa borders during 1956 (upto 30th September, 1956) is 47.

Rehabilitation Finance Administration

93. Shri S. C. Samanta: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount of loan that was disbursed through the Rehabilitation Finance Administration to West Pakistan displaced persons up-to-date (year by year);

(b) what is the amount of loan repaid up-to-date;

(c) whether any cases of bad investments have come to light where there is little hope of repayment; and

(d) the amount of loan that has been issued up-to-date to East Pakistan displaced persons through the Administration?

The Minister of Finance and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The information is given below:

Year	Amount disbursed (in lakhs) Rs.
1948	7·60
1949	101·47
1950	70·71
1951	117·15
1952	101·70
1953	149·77
1954	118·16
1955	38·64
1956 (upto 30th September, 1956)	8·23
TOTAL.....	Rs. 713·43

(b) Rs. 78·74 lakhs (from West Pakistan displaced persons upto 31st August, 1956).

(c) There are cases where the Rehabilitation Finance Administration loans might ultimately turn out to be bad. The extent of such bad investments is not known at this stage as the Rehabilitation Finance Administration's remedies against the loanees and the guarantors have not yet been fully exhausted. However, a total provision of Rs. 88,88,500 for bad and doubtful debts has been made in the Rehabilitation Finance Administration's accounts upto the end of 1955 in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

(d) Rs. 319·16 lakhs upto 30th September, 1956.

Dunlop Rubber Company

94. Shri K. S. Rao: Will the Minister of **Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that licence has been granted to Dunlop Rubber Co. Ltd., for setting up a new factory in Madras for the manufacture of tyres and tubes; and

(b) if so, the reasons for granting licence to this particular firm?

The Minister of Heavy Industries (Shri M. M. Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. The firm will manufacture automobile and cycle tyres.

(b) The licence has been granted in the usual course under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 on the recommendation of the Licensing Committee.

Adampur Aerodrome

95. Shri D. C. Sharma : Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state :

(a) the area of land acquired from agriculturists for the construction of an aerodrome at Adampur;

(b) the amount of compensation paid;

(c) the number of agriculturists who have so far been paid compensation;

(d) the number of agriculturists who have not been paid any compensation; and

(e) the reasons for the delay in payment of compensation to those agriculturists and the time by which the payment is likely to be made?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): (a) No land has been acquired so far in Adampur for an aerodrome, but there is a proposal to acquire about 298 acres out of the area which is at present under requisition.

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

Cultural Delegations

96. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1020 on the 27th August, 1956 and state:

(a) the names of the places visited by the cultural delegations sent abroad by Government during 1955; and

(b) the duration of their stay in those countries?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 44].

Nomadic Tribes in Hill Districts of Punjab

97. Shri D. C. Sharma : Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the number of nomadic tribes in the Hill Districts of the Punjab State?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): At the 1951 Census, there was no detailed enumeration and tabulation of individual

castes and tribes. Only the Scheduled Castes, and Scheduled Tribes were classified and their totals counted. The number of nomadic tribes in the Hill districts of Punjab is not, therefore, available at the 1951 census.

Pension Cases

98. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred question No. 1870 on the 7th September, 1956 and state:

(a) whether the pension cases of some Government employees who retired in 1947 have since been finalised; and

(b) if not, how long it will take to finalise these cases?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The required information has been called for from the various Ministries etc; in connection with the reply given to the previous question and will be laid on the table of the House as soon as possible.

लेखकों, आदि के भत्ते

९९ **श्री जू० बं० सोधिया:** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री ३ अगस्त, १९५६ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ४१४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आर्थिक संकट में पड़े हुये लेखकों और कलाकारों को मासिक भत्ता देने के लिये उनका चुनाव करने हेतु क्या कोई समिति नियुक्त कर दी गई है या की जा रही है अथवा क्या उनका चुनाव मंत्रालय स्वयं कर लेता है ; और

(ख) यदि कोई समिति है तो उसके सदस्यों के क्या नाम हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा प्राकृतिक संसाधन और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री (मौलाना आजाद):

(क) आर्थिक सहायता के लिये प्रार्थना करने में दरिद्र तथा श्रेष्ठ लेखक और कलाकार आदि, स्वतन्त्र हैं और उनके प्रार्थना-पत्रों का निरीक्षण शिक्षा-मंत्रालय में किया जाता है । मंत्री-मण्डल की एक उपसमिति जो कि इस कार्य की देखभाल करती है, मामलों का अन्तिम निर्णय करती है ।

(ख) माननीय प्रधान मंत्री, शिक्षा मंत्री, तथा वित्त मंत्री इस इस समिति के सदस्य हैं ।

Bribery Cases in Tripura

100. Shri Rishang Keishing : Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of bribery and defalcation cases of Governme t funds tried by the District and Sessions Judge, Manipur during the period from January, 1956 to the 31st October, 1956;

(b) the number of Government servants involved in these cases; and

(c) the number of persons convicted, acquitted or discharged ?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) 4 bribery cases, no defalcation case.

(c) 1 convicted, 3 acquitted.

Geological Survey

101. Shri B. Shiva Rao : Will the minister of **Natural Resources and scientific Research** be pleased to state :

(a) whether any geological survey of South Kanara has been undertaken; and

(b) if so, whether there is any provision for an intensive study of the geological possibilities of the district in the current financial year ?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. A list of Geological investigations proposed to be carried out by the Geological Survey of India in South Karnara during 1956-57 is laid on the Table of the house [See Appendix I, annexure No. 45].

Minerals in Jammu and Kashmir

102. { **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** / **Sardar Akarpuri:**

Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any programme for the exploration of minerals has been drawn up for Jammu and Kashmir, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 46].

Basic and Social Education

103. { **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** / **Sardar Akarpuri:**

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grants given to the Punjab State during 1955-56 and 1956-57 so far to promote basic and social education;

(b) the amount spent during 1955-56; and

(c) whether all the schemes for which money was granted were put into force?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) Rs. 6,53,935/- during 1955-56 and Rs. 1,07,273/- during 1956-57 so far.

(b) Rs. 4,12,559.

(c) Not all the Schemes. But of the 10 Schemes for which the grant was given, only 7 were implemented.

Nickel

104. { **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** / **Sardar Akarpuri:**

Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state the total estimated quantity of nickel available at present in Punjab?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): No occurrences of nickel have been reported in Punjab.

Delimitations of Constituencies

105. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state the steps taken so far for delimiting Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies as required by the Bihar and West Bengal (Transfer of Territories) Act, 1956?

The Minister of Legal Affairs (Shri Pataskar): Government has appointed the Delimitation Commission constituted under section 43 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956, as the authority for delimiting the constituencies as required by the Bihar and West Bengal (Transfer of Territories) Act, 1956. The Delimitation Commission is expected to complete its work by the end of this month.

Industrial Finance Corporation

106. { **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** / **Sardar Akarpuri:**

Will the Minister of **finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received from the Punjab State for aid from the Industrial Finance Corporation during 1955-56;

(b) the amounts sanctioned against the accepted applications; and

(c) the amounts paid so far?

The Minister of Finance and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Five during the period from 1st July 1955 to the 10th June, 1956.

(b) and (c). Three applications were accepted. The amounts sanctioned and disbursed are indicated below:—

Name of the Company	Amount sanctioned	Amount Paid
	Rs.	Rs.
1. The Janta Co-operative Sugar Mills, Ltd., Bhogpur	35,00,000	30,00,000 (interim loan)
2. The Haryana Co-operative Sugar Mills Ltd, Rohtak	35,00,000	34,00,000 (interim loan)
3. Arun Textile Mills Ltd., Khanna	20,00,000	..

Pakistani Nationals

107. { **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** / **Sardar Akarpuri:**

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1277 on the 22nd August, 1956 and state:

(a) whether the information regarding the number of Pakistani Nationals who visited India during the last five years, year-wise, has since been collected; and

(b) if so, when it will be laid on Table?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). A statement showing the information received from all the State Government except Rajasthan is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 47]. The information relating to Rajasthan State will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is collected and received from the State Government.

Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation

108. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Sardar Akarpuri:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount sanctioned and disbursed by the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation during the yea 1955-56; and

(b) the names of industries which have been given the above loans?

The Minister of Finance and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). During the year 1955 the Corporation had under-written Public Issues of shares for a total sum of Rupees One Crore and had made loans amounting to Rs. 10·25 lakhs. The industries assisted were the manufacture of paper, electrical equipment, fuel injection equipment, chemicals and equipment for the textile industry, the refining of sugar and metal ores and cotton spinning. Similar infor mation in respect of the year 1956 is not yet available and will be available only after the close of the current financial year of the Corporation.

Women and Children Welfare Centres in Punjab

109. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Sardar Akarpuri:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Women and Children Welfare Centres started in Punjab State with Central aid during the First Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the number of Centres so proposed to be started during 1956?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Inter University Youth Festival

110. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Shivananjappa:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the main activities of the Third Inter-University Youth Festival recently held in Delhi;

(b) the number of students participating from each of the Universities; and

(c) the expenditure incurred thereon?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 48].

(c) The accounts have not yet been finalised but it is hoped that the entire expenditure will be met within the sanctioned amount of Rs. 2·5 lakh.

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LOK SABHA

Friday, 16th November, 1956

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(*See* Part I)

12 hrs.

DEATH OF TH. CHHEDILAL AND SHRI S. N. MAHTHA

Mr. Speaker: I regret to have to inform the House of the sad demise of two friends, *viz.* Thakur Chhedilal and Shri Sri Narayan Mahtha.

Thakur Chhedilal who passed away on the 25th September, 1956 was a Member of the Constituent Assembly of India (Legislative).

Shri Sri Narayan Mahtha passed away on the 6th October, 1956. He was a Member of the Constituent Assembly of India (Legislative) and the Provisional Parliament. He was a sitting Member of Rajya Sabha at the time of his death.

We mourn the loss of these two friends and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to their families. The House may kindly stand in silence for a minute to express its sorrow.

The Members stood in silence for a minute.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE (DEVELOPMENT AND WAREHOUSING) CORPORATIONS RULES

The Minister of Legal Affairs (Shri Pataskar): Sir, on behalf of Dr. P. S. Deshmukh I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of section 52 of the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Act, 1956, a copy of the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Rules, 1956, published in the Notification No. S.R.O. 2408, dated the 27th October, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See* No. S-441/56].

NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED UNDER STATES REORGANISATION ACT

Shri Pataskar: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following Notifications, under sub-section (2) of section 129 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956:—

(1) Notification No. S.R.O. 2097, dated the 17th September, 1956.

(2) Notification No. S.R.O. 2147, dated the 29th September, 1956.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. S-442/56].

AMENDMENTS TO MINERAL CONCESSION RULES

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under section 10 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948, a copy of each of the following Notifications,

[Shri K. D. Malaviya]

making certain amendments to the Mineral Concession Rules, 1949:

(1) Notification No. MII-152(59/56 dated the 4th September, 1956.

(2) Notification No. MII-153(37)/55, dated the 15th September, 1956.

(3) Notification No. MII-152(37)/55, dated the 19th Septemer, 1956.

(4) Notification No. MII-152(269)/53, dated the 3rd October, 1956.

(5) Notification No. MII-157(12)/56, dated the 8th October, 1956.

[*Placed in Library. See No. S-443/56*].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER SEA CUSTOMS ACT

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following Customs Notifications, under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 as inserted by the Sea Customs (Amendment) Act, 1953:

(1) Notification No. 53, dated the 14th July, 1956.

(2) Notification No. 54, dated the 14th July, 1956.

(3) Notification No. 76, dated the 22nd September, 1956.

[*Placed in Library. See No. S-444/56*].

PRESIDENT'S ACTS *re* TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following Acts, under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Travancore-Cochin State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1956:

(1) The Holdings (Stay of Execution Proceedings) Second Amendment Act, 1956 (President's Act No. 6 of 1956). [*Placed in Library. See No. S-445/56*].

(2) The Travancore-Cochin Irrigation Act, 1956 (President's Act No. 7 of 1956). [*Placed in Library. See* No. S-446/56].

(3) The Travancore-Cochin Interpretation and General Clauses (Amendment) Act, 1956 (President's Act No. 8 of 1956). [*Placed in Library. See* No. S-447/56].

(4) The Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1956 (President's Act No. 9 of 1956). [*Placed in Library. See* No. S-448/56].

(5) The Travancore-Cochin Compensation for Tenants Improvements Act, 1956 (President's Act No. 10 of 1956). [*Placed in Library. See* No. S-449/56].

(6) The Travancore-Cochin Lime-Shells (Control) Act, 1956 (President's Act No. 11 of 1956). [*Placed in Library. See No. S-450/56*].

DRAFT CONSTITUTION FOR JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Shri Datar: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Draft Constitution for Jammu and Kashmir as introduced in the Constituent Assembly of the State. [*Placed in Library. See* No. S-451/56].

STATEMENT *RE.* INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the 13th of September 1956, the last day of the last session of the Lok Sabha, I made a statement in the House about the developments relating to the Suez Canal issue. Previous to that, on the 8th August, I had given to the House an account of the developments which followed the action of the Egyptian Government in nationalising the Suez Canal Company.

Over two months have passed since my last statement on this subject in the Lok Sabha, and much has happened, which has been reported in the public press and must be within the knowledge of hon. Members. The matter was taken up by the Security Council, and there was broad approval of certain basic principles which should govern any agreement in regard to the Suez Canal. It was proposed that the chief parties to the dispute, namely, Egypt, the United Kingdom and France, should meet soon after to discuss this subject further on the basis of those principles.

That meeting did not take place. Instead, on the 29th October, Israel launched a sudden and premeditated attack on Egypt, and large concentrations of Israeli troops made deep penetrations into Egyptian territory. The next day, the Governments of the United Kingdom and France sent an ultimatum to Egypt and Israel to the effect that if they did not stop fighting and withdraw their forces to ten miles on either side of the Suez Canal, British and French forces would intervene to stop the fighting. The ultimatum expired on the morning of the 31st October and, soon after, British and French forces commenced aerial bombardment of airfields and military objectives in Cairo and elsewhere in Egypt. This was followed a few days later, by landings of airborne troops near Port Said and heavy fighting there.

As the House knows, India had viewed with grave apprehension the policy of the U.K. and French Governments after the nationalisation of the Suez Canal Company. In particular, the massing of troops and aircraft for the purpose of military operations in Egypt appeared to us to be a reversion to past colonial methods and an attempt to coerce Egypt by show of armed might. Indeed, it was stated by responsible statesmen in the United Kingdom and France that the regime in Egypt must be changed and, in particular, the Head of the State and of the Government of Egypt should be removed. We had hoped, however, that after the Security Council resolution, more peaceful methods would be adopted to solve this dispute. The starting of military operations against Egypt by the United Kingdom and France and, more particularly, the bombing of parts of Cairo city and other parts of Egypt came, therefore, as a profound shock not only to people in India but also to large numbers of people in other countries including the United Kingdom. This appeared to be a flagrant case of aggression by two strong powers against a weaker country with the purpose of enforcing their will, even to the extent of changing the Government of that country. This led to widespread world reactions against the Anglo-French action, and as the Security Council proved ineffective because of the exercise of the veto by the United Kingdom and France, the U.N. General Assembly, at an emergency session, expressed its disapproval of this action and demanded the stoppage of military operations in Egypt and the withdrawal of the armed forces of Israel, France and the United Kingdom, from Egyptian territory. An uneasy armistice followed, and it was declared on the part of the United Kingdom, France and Israel that they would withdraw their armed forces, though this was made subject to certain conditions.

These developments gave some hope that peaceful methods would henceforth be employed and I ventured to say a few days ago that the situation had slightly improved. Today I am by no means sure that this improvement has taken place. There are numerous tendencies which may well lead, unless checked, to a rapid deterioration of the situation and a reversion to warfare. If unfortunately military operations begin again, it is possible that they might extend over a much wider area and might even develop into a major war.

Two days ago, the Prime Ministers of Indonesia, Burma, Ceylon and India issued a joint statement which

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

has already been placed on the Table of the House. That statement gives expression to the views of these Prime Ministers to the recent happenings in Egypt and in Hungary and points out the danger of war inherent in the present grave international situation.

In spite of the resolution of the United Nations General Assembly, sporadic fighting continued and there has been no attempt at withdrawal of forces from Egyptian territory. It would appear indeed that these forces have established themselves firmly on Egyptian territory and have no present intention of leaving it. If these foreign forces continue to remain on Egyptian territory, the situation is likely to deteriorate rapidly and bring the danger of fresh military operations nearer.

The Governments of the United Kingdom and France, though apparently accepting the United Nations Resolution, have laid down certain conditions which are not consistent with that resolution. The Prime Minister of Israel has continued to insist that he will not evacuate Gaza. If the foreign forces are not wholly removed from Egyptian territory, this will amount to a clear violation of the United Nations Resolution.

Meanwhile, India has agreed to send a contingent of her armed forces for the United Nations International Force and this contingent is expected to leave India by air today. This United Nations Force will not be concerned with the Suez Canal issue as such, which can only be considered separately after peace has been fully established and all foreign forces removed. The main task of the international force is said to be to ensure that Israel remains within the demarcation lines set by the old Armistice Agreement.

The accounts that have appeared in the newspapers have not indicated that the fighting in and around Port Said was severe. We have received some accounts of this fighting and these show that the casualties, chiefly among Egyptian civilians were very heavy, running into many thousands. Conditions in Port Said have been distressing in the extreme. We are taking immediate steps to send a large stock of medicines by special aircraft to Egypt for purposes of relief.

The story of the past three and a half months, ever since the nationalisation of the Suez Canal Company, is full of tragic drama, and events have happened which I would have thought could not possibly occur in this modern age. I find it a little difficult to deal with this record of unabashed aggression and deception. The explanations that have been given from time to time, contradict one another and exhibit an approach which is dangerous to the freedom of Asian and African countries and to world peace itself. It has brought misery and disaster, hatred and ill-will, with no gain whatever, and, in addition, we live now under the threat of possible world war.

During all the controversies since the nationalisation of the Suez Canal Company, Egypt has conducted herself with a large measure of propriety and forbearance. Without the least justification, Egypt was attacked not only by Israel but also by the United Kingdom and France. Whether there was any previous consultation between the aggressor countries, I do not know. But it is obvious that their plans fitted in, and the Anglo-French attack helped Israel's aggression and was itself helped by it. Egypt, the victim of Israeli aggression, was attacked immediately after by the armed forces of the United Kingdom and France. It was only the widespread indignation of peoples not only in Asia and Africa but also in Europe and America and the action taken by the United Nations that put some check on this aggression. But it appears to me that the cease-fire having taken place, there is a tendency to complacency and to allow

matters to drift. Indeed, there has even been some attempt made to minimise and justify this utterly unprovoked and brutal attack on Egypt. Attention has been diverted to some extent to the grave and distressing occurrences in Hungary.

Even as we were distressed by events in Egypt, we viewed with grave concern and distress events in Hungary. It is possible that what happened in one of these countries produced its reactions in the other, and both created a very serious international situation. But it is well to remember that though both deserve serious attention, the nature of each differed from the other. Neither can be held to justify the other.

We are concerned with an attack on freedom anywhere in the world. We are concerned also with strong nations dominating, by armed force, weaker countries. In regard to Hungary, the situation was obscure for some days, and it was only gradually that the story of the tragic events that have taken place there, became known. From the very beginning, we made it clear that, in our opinion, the people of Hungary should be allowed to determine their own future according to their own wishes and that foreign forces should be withdrawn. That has been and is our basic view in regard to Hungary. This has been repeated in the joint statement of the four Prime Ministers.

There was a resolution in the United Nations General Assembly in regard to Hungary, sponsored by Pakistan, Cuba, Italy, Peru and Ireland, against which we voted, and as some criticism has been made in regard to our vote on this resolution, I should like to remove any misunderstanding that may have arisen. The resolution was, in our opinion, improperly worded. But the most objectionable part of it demanded that elections should be held in Hungary under the supervision of the United Nations. We took strong exception to this because we felt this was contrary to the Charter and would reduce Hungary to less than a sovereign State. Any acceptance of intervention of this type and foreign supervised elections seemed to us to set a bad precedent which might be utilised in future for intervention in other countries. The resolution was voted paragraph by paragraph. We abstained from voting on all the other parts of the resolution. In regard to the paragraph about elections under the United Nations supervision, we voted against it. When the whole resolution including this paragraph was put to the vote, we also voted against it because of that particular paragraph to which we objected strongly.

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): Under instructions?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member would hold his soul in patience. He will get every kind of information which he desires, and much more too.

Shri Kamath: I am prepared for the worst.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: This voting on this particular resolution was entirely in consonance with our general policy and instructions. It seemed to us that this resolution, apart from the basic objections we had to a part of it, would not prove helpful to Hungary at all. We were trying to get the Soviet forces withdrawn from Hungary. What was proposed in the resolution would come in the way of that withdrawal and an attempt thereafter to intervene with armed force would have led to a major conflict. It might well have led to Hungary perishing in the flames of war. The people of Hungary had already passed through a terrible ordeal and it was the duty of other countries to rescue them from further warfare and destruction and, at the same time, to create conditions which would enable them to recover their free and separate individuality and to have the government of their choice.

We are arranging to send relief to Hungary as early as possible.

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

The tragic dramas that have been enacted almost before our eyes, have demonstrated the inherent dangers of a recourse to arms to settle any problem. The Israeli and Anglo-French attack on Egypt has not only brought infinite suffering to the people of Egypt, but has let loose evil forces which are driving the world towards destruction. The recourse to force and the armed intervention in Hungary have not only cost the lives of many brave men and women, but have also checked a progress towards greater freedom which we had welcomed.

The world appears now to be in the grip of the fevered psychology of war, and I am reminded of the months preceding the last great war. I am convinced that it is not by war and violence that these problems will be settled or freedom established. I am convinced that colonialism, whatever new look it may put on, can revert to its old brutal self, and the only remedy is for it to give place to freedom.

The world stands facing great danger, and it may be that the little wars we have had, are only a first round and bigger conflicts lie ahead. In particular, the ambitions of strong nations imperil weaker countries. The only hope lies in the United Nations, representing the world community, succeeding in putting an end to the law of force and substituting for it a more civilised method of dealing with problems. Today, the choice lies between the hydrogen bomb and the Panchsheel.

POINT RE DRAFT CONSTITUTION FOR JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): I did not want to delay or interrupt the Prime Minister's statement. With regard to item 6 on the Order Paper, may I request you to take note of the fact that in the Press there have been various reports and allegations that the Draft Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir is in some respects not in conformity with the Indian Constitution, particularly with regard to fundamental rights? Therefore, I would request you to give the House an early opportunity of discussing this Draft Constitution, at least those portions which may not be in conformity with the provisions of the Indian Constitution?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): What is it that the hon. Member is talking about?

Mr. Speaker: He is referring to item 6, Draft Constitution for Jammu and Kashmir.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It has been laid on the Table.

Mr. Speaker: He now makes a suggestion that an early opportunity may be given to the House to consider this matter.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): The Jammu and Kashmir Constituent Assembly has autonomous powers under our Constitution to a large extent. It can deal with the matters which come within its purview. I do not see how we can take up that matter here and discuss its provisions. That will look like an encroachment into the powers of the autonomous Constituent Assembly of Jammu and Kashmir. They have those powers under our Constitution. We cannot even interfere in matters concerning our States. Kashmir has larger powers and it will certainly be improper to deal with their Constitution here. We cannot sit in judgment over it. So, I do not see why we should discuss it here.

Shri Kamath: May I suggest to the hon. Minister that as far as I am aware the relations of Jammu and Kashmir *vis-a-vis* India are regulated by article 370 and the Presidential Order of 1954? If the Draft Constitution is inconsistent with the provisions of article 370 or the Presidential Order of 1954, this House is certainly competent to take notice of that fact

and get it amended to that extent by the Jammu and Kashmir Constituent Assembly; that is what we want to be done. That Constitution should not be in violation of article 370 or the Presidential Order issued subsequently.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Chittor): Article 1 also applies to Jammu and Kashmir. In view of the fact that article 1 makes Jammu and Kashmir a part and parcel of India, it is the incumbent duty of this House to discuss it here.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Hooghly): We want an opportunity to discuss it. There is going to be some kind of dual citizenship. Millions of Indians in this country are enjoying the fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution which also guarantees the enforceability of the remedial rights and the Kashmir citizens are being denied those rights. That is a very important point which I want to submit.

Mr. Speaker: A copy of the Draft Constitution has been laid on the Table of the House. A suggestion has been made and the hon. Home Minister has replied that it is not within the competence of this House to discuss that matter here. If, however, hon. Members think differently on that matter, they may make a formal motion in the usual course and after hearing hon. Members I shall consider the matter as to how far a debate can be held, whether the House is competent to discuss it and so on. That is the proper procedure. I am not in a position to give any decision on this matter now; if a proper motion is made, I will consider it.

Shri Kamath: May I bring it to your notice that the Draft Constitution is shortly going to have its third reading before the Jammu and Kashmir Constituent Assembly? So, we want an early opportunity.

Mr. Speaker: It will not take time to move in the proper manner.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

FORTY-SECOND REPORT

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Forty-second Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 15th November, 1956."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Forty-second Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 15th November, 1956."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): What about Government Business for next week?

Mr. Speaker: He will make an announcement in the afternoon.

SUPPRESSION OF IMMORAL TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND GIRLS BILL

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gurgaon): I beg to move:

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide in pursuance of the International Convention signed at New York on the 9th day of May, 1950 for the suppression of immoral traffic in women and girls, be extended up to the 21st November, 1956."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide in pursuance of the International Convention signed at New York on the 9th day of May, 1950 for the suppression of immoral traffic in women and girls, be extended up to the 21st November, 1956."

The motion was adopted.

CHILDREN BILL

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gurgaon): I beg to move:

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Bill to provide for the care, protection, maintenance, welfare training, education and rehabilitation of neglected children and juvenile delinquents in Part C States, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be extended up to the 30th November, 1956."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the care, protection, maintenance, welfare training, education and rehabilitation of neglected children and juvenile delinquents in Part C States, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be extended up to the 30th November, 1956."

The motion was adopted.

WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S INSTITUTIONS LICENSING BILL

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: (Gurgaon): I beg to move:

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate and licence institutions caring for women and children, be extended up to the 30th November, 1956."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate and licence institutions caring for women and children, be extended up to the 30th November, 1956."

The motion was adopted.

ABDUCTED PERSONS (RECOVERY AND RESTORATION) CONTINUANCE BILL*

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to continue the Abducted Persons (Recovery and Restoration) Act, 1949, for a further period.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to continue the Abducted Persons (Recovery and Restoration) Act, 1949, for a further period."

The motion was adopted.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I introduce the Bill.

STATES RE-ORGANISATION (AMENDMENT) BILL**

The Minister of Legal Affairs (Shri Pataskar): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the States Reorganisation Act, 1956.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the States Reorganisation Act, 1956."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Pataskar: I introduce the Bill.

INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) AMENDMENT BILL—*concld.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up the clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill further to amend the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. I find that there are no amendments to clauses 2 to 6.

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*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section 2, dated the 16th November 1956. pp. 853-54.

**Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section 2, dated the 16th November 1956, p. 855.

The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 3 to 6 were added to the Bill.

Clause 7.—(*Substitution of a new Schedule for the First Schedule*).

Mr. Speaker: Now, we shall take up clause 7.

Amendments made:

(i) Page 2, line 37—

omit "and special steels".

(ii) Page 3—

for line 4, *substitute*:

"(6) Special steels.

(7) Other products of iron and steel."

(iii) Pages 6 and 7—

(a) *for* lines 29 to 32 and 1 to 13, respectively, *substitute*:

"18. FERTILISERS:

(1) Inorganic fertilisers.

(2) Organic fertilisers.

(3) Mixed fertilisers.

19. CHEMICALS (OTHER THAN FERTILISERS):

(1) Inorganic heavy chemicals.

(2) Organic heavy chemicals.

(3) Fine chemicals including photographic chemicals.

(4) Synthetic resins and plastics.

(5) Paints, varnishes and enamels.

(6) Synthetic rubbers.

(7) Man-made fibres including regenerated cellulose-rayon, nylon and the like.

(8) Coke oven by-products.

(9) Coal tar distillation products like napthalene, anthracane and the like.

(10) Explosives including gun powder and safety fuses.

(11) Insecticides, fungicides, weedicides and the like.

(12) Textile auxiliaries.

(13) Sizing materials including starch.

(14) Miscellaneous chemicals." and

(b) *renumber* headings 19 to 37 as headings 20 to 38 respectively.

(iv) Page 10, line 7—

for "18, 20 and 21", *substitute* "18, 19, 21 and 22".

—[*Shri M. M. Shah*]

The Minister of Heavy Industries (Shri M. M. Shah): Over and above the four amendments adopted in view of the observations made by hon. Members in the House yesterday, I shall move the following amendments with your permission.

Sir I beg to move:

(1) Page 5—

after line 22 *add*:

"(14) Fire fighting equipment and appliances including Fire engines."

(2) Page 8—

(i) line 7, *for* "technical" *substitute* "chemical".

(ii) line 12, *omit*:

"Industrial and power".

This is intended to remove a printing error.

(3) Page 9—

after line 17, *add*:

"(6) Insulators

(7) Tiles."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 5—

after line 22 *add*:

"(14) Fire fighting equipment and appliances including Fire engines."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 8—

(i) line 7, *for* "technical" *substitute* "chemical".

(ii) line 12, *omit*:

"Industrial and power"

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 9—

after line 17 *add*:

"(6) Insulators

(7) Tiles."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 7, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri M. M. Shah: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

श्री सिंहासन सिंह (जिला गोरखपुर—दक्षिण) :अध्यक्ष जी, मैं चन्द बातें इस विधेयक के सम्बन्ध में कहने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं। इस विधेयक के अधीन और ३५ व्यवसाय सरकार की तरफ से लिये जा रहे हैं और उन का प्रसार और विकास किया जायेगा। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा कहना यह है कि व्यवसायों का प्रसार करते समय गवर्नमैंट इस बात का ध्यान रखे कि उन क्षेत्रों में भी व्यवसाय प्रारम्भ करने की व्यवस्था की जाये, जो कि अनुन्नत हैं जहां कि आबादी घनी है और वहां इस समय कोई व्यवसाय नहीं है। किसी क्षेत्र मेंएक व्यवसाय स्थापित करने के साथ ही वहां पर कई साथी व्यवसाय प्रारम्भ हो जाते हैं, जिस से हजारों आदमियों को काम मिल जाता है। अभी हाल ही में पत्रों में पढ़ने को मिला था कि उत्तर प्रदेश में तीन इंडस्ट्रियल टाउन्ज और छः इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट्स बनाये जा रहे हैं। इन टाउन्ज में बड़े बड़े कारखाने प्रारम्भ किये जायेंगे और इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट्स में काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज के तरीके पर छोटे बड़े काम किये जायेंगे इस सम्बन्ध में मैं फिर यह कना चाहता हूं कि उन क्षेत्रों पर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है, जो कि अनुन्नत हैं और इस लिये जिन की तरफ सरकार का विशेष ध्यान हो चाहिये। जैसा कि पहिले भी कई बार कहा गया है, जिन क्षेत्रों में पहले ही काफी ज्यादा तरक्की की जा चुकी है, वहीं पर तरक्की हो रही है। मसलन उत्तर प्रदेश में जो तीन इंडस्ट्रियल टाउन्ज बनाये जा रहे हैं, वे आगरा, कानपुर और इलाहाबाद में बनाये जा रहे हैं। कानपुर पहले ही से इंडस्ट्री का एक बड़ा सेन्टर है। वहां पर एक इंडस्ट्रियल टाउन किस बात को मद्दे-नजर रख कर बनाया जा रहा है यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है। आगरा भी काफी उन्नतिशील है। वहां पर भी काफी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं। इलाहाबाद में यद्यपि कोई बड़ी इंडस्ट्री नहीं है, लेकिन वह काफी बड़ा शहर हैं और छोटे बड़े कई कल-कारखाने वह पर भी है। यह तथ्य है कि ये तीन इंडिस्ट्रियल टाउन्ज उन्हीं जगहों पर बनाये जा रहे हैं, जो पहिले ही से काफी उन्नतिशील हैं। के छः छः करोड़ रुपये की लागत से बनाये जा रहे हैं।

इसी प्रकार इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेटस भी उन्हीं स्थानों पर बनाई जा रही हैं जो कि पहले से उन्नतिशील हैं। वे आगरा, कानपुर, इलाहाबाद, रुडकी, मेरठ, और आगरा के पास ही एक स्थान पर बनाई जा रही हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं ने उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री से बातचीत की और उन से पूछा कि इन

स्थानों का चुनाव किस प्रकार किया गया है। उन्हों ने कहा कि स्थानों का चुनाव केन्द्रीय सरकार करती है और रुपया भी केन्द्रीय सरकार देती है। जहां वह चाहती है, वहां ही इंडस्ट्रियल टाउन्ज और इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट्स बनाई जा रही हैं। मैं ने उन से कहा कि स्थानों का चुनाव आप कर सकते हैं, लेकिन उन्हों ने कहा कि नहीं, स्थानों का चुनाव केन्द्रीय सरकार ही करती है। इसलिये मैं आप का ध्यान इस बात की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश के ग्यारह पूर्वी जिले हर साल बाढ़ के शिकार होते हैं।

गवर्नमेंट करोड़ों रुपये बाढ़ के नियोजन में और अकाल-पीड़ित आदमियों को खिलाने के वास्ते देती है लेकिन वहां पर सिवाय कुछ जिलों में चीनी के कारखानों के और कोई व्यवसाय नहीं है, और मैं समझता हूं कि अगर आप उन ग्यारह जिलों में से एक दो जिलों में नये व्यवसाय खोलने का निश्चय करते तो आप उन का बड़ा लाभ करते। सरकार का ध्यान ऐसे जिलों की तरफ जाना चाहिये था जहां कि हर साल बाढ़ें आया करती हैं और फसल खराब हो जाने के बाद वहां के लोगों में गेहूं चना और चावल बांटा करती है। मैं आपको बताऊं कि कुछ क्षेत्रों में कुछ दिनों से खादी बोर्ड तथा श्री गांधी आश्रम की तरफ से चर्खा का प्रचार है और उन क्षेत्रों में चर्खा प्रचार होने के कारण बाढ़ आने पर भी उन को इस से सहूलियत है और वह किसी का मूंह नहीं ताकते और अपने इस व्यवसाय से कुछ कमा लेते हैं। सरकार जो उन को दो आने फी गुंडी देती है उस से उन्हें सहायता मिलती है। इसी तरह मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि गोरखपुर, देवरिया और बस्ती आदि उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी क्षेत्रों में दियासलाई, बेत, कम्बल और पल्प का व्यवसाय बड़ी आसानी से चलाया जा सकता है क्यों कि उस क्षेत्र में काफी तादाद में लकड़ी, बेत, ऊन उपलब्ध है। इस तरह के पल्प और दियासलाई आदि बनाने के उद्योग ऐसी घनी आबादी वाले क्षेत्रों में शुरू किये जाने चाहियें। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के राज्यपाल मुंशी जो गोरखपुर में गये जब वहां पर अकाल पड़ा हुआ था और उन्हों ने कहा कि हरियाली में अकाल कैसा। हम ने उन को बतलाया कि जी हां हरियाली में अकाल पड़ता है क्योंकि हरियाली होने के साथ साथ वहां की जनसंख्या भी काफी बढ़ी हुई है और चूंकि उन क्षेत्रों में खेतीबाड़ी के अलावा और कोई व्यवसाय नहीं चलता है इसलिये बाढ़ आने पर और सूखा पड़ने और फसल बर्बाद हो जाने के बाद सिवाय मुंह ताकने के और उन के पास कोई चारा नहीं रहता। यहां की आबादी करीब एक हजार फी वर्गमील के हिसाब से है। राजस्थान और गुजरात की तरह यहां सूखा पड़ने के कारण अकाल नहीं आते हैं बल्कि इन हरियाले क्षेत्रों में अकाल आने का कारण वहां की घनी आबादी का होना है और मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार इन क्षेत्रों में बड़े बड़े व्यवसायों के अलावा छोटे छोटे व्यवसाय शुरू करने की ओर ध्यान दे ताकि लोग दैवी विपित्ति पड़ने पर उन के द्वारा अपना पेट भर सकें। हम देख रहे हैं कि सरकार उन्हीं कस्बों और उन्हीं शहरों में और अधिक व्यवसाय शुरू करने जा रही है जो पहिले से काफी उन्नतिशील हैं। अब कानपुर जैसे व्यवसायिक शहर में जो कि हिन्दुस्तान का लंकाशायर कहलाता है वहां और अधिक व्यवसाय खोलना मेरी समझ में नहीं आता क्योंकि कानपुर की आबादी पहले ही करीब पन्द्रह लाख के हो चुकी है और वहां पर आप और नये व्यवसाय शुरू कर के उस शहर के लिये एक गम्भीर और मुश्किल प्राबलम खड़ी कर देंगे क्योंकि इस तरह कानपुर की आबादी दो चार लाख और बढ़ जायेगी। इस लिये मैं चाहता हूं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ से प्रान्तीय सरकारों को हिदायत भेजनी चाहिये कि वे ऐसे स्थानों पर जहां कि काफी घनी आबादी है जैसे गोरखपुर, बस्ती, देवरिया और उत्तरी बिहार के इलाके, और जो कि अनडेवलप्ड पड़े हुए हैं और जिनकी ओर अभी तक

[श्री सिंहासन सिंह]

ध्यान नहीं गया है, उन को डेवल्प किया जाय और वहां पर नये नये उद्योग शुरू किये जायें। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं और अपने मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान उत्तर प्रदेश के उन पिछड़े और अनडेवल्प्ड इलाकों की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं और मैं चाहता हूं कि वे उन की बाबत पुनर्विचार करें और प्रान्तीय सरकार को लिखें कि वहां पर नये व्यवसाय शुरू किये जायें। इसी तरह उत्तरी बिहार के इलाके के लिये जहां कि हमेशा बाढ़ें आया करती हैं और सूखा पड़ता है, वहां पर नई नई इंडस्ट्रीज खोली जायें ताकि वहां के निवासी दैवी आपत्ति आने पर बिल्कुल बेसहारा न हो जायें और उन व्यवसायों के द्वारा अपना भरण पोषण कर सकें।

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I want to make some announcement about the business of the House. Since some representations have been made to Government about the Indian Medical Council Bill and as they are just going to consider them, we do not now want to proceed with that Bill. We shall take it up some time later this session. So, after this Bill we will take up the Terminal Tax on Railway Passengers Bill.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Hoshiarpur): Copies of that Bill are not available at the Table.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Copies of the Bill have been supplied in advance.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Chittor): We have come prepared only for the Medical Council Bill.

INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) AMENDMENT Bill—*concld.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed further with the Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill.

श्री श्री नारायण दास (दरभंगा मध्य): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सन् १९५१ के उद्योग (विकास और संचालन) अधिनियम में संशोधन करने सम्बन्धी विधेयक में जो बातें दी गई हैं, उन का हृदय से समर्थन करता हूं। देश के नियोजित विकास के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार विभिन्न उद्योगों पर अपना नियंत्रण रखे, इस का समर्थन करते हुए इस मौके से मैं लाभ उठा कर जैसा कि अभी हमारे माननीय मित्र श्री सिंहासन सिंह ने अपने उत्तर प्रदेश के पिछड़े हुए इलाके की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है, मैं भी अपना कर्तव्य समझता हूं कि उत्तरी बिहार के इलाके जो कि अविकसित अवस्था में हैं और जहां पर उद्योग धंधों का अभी तक कुछ भी विकास नहीं हुआ है, उन की तरफ मैं माननीय मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाऊं। मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि अभी हमारे नौजवान मंत्री ने जो इसविभाग का कार्यभार सम्हाला है इस बात के पूरे प्रयत्न में हैं कि विभिन्न राज्यों के प्रतिनिधियों से मिल कर उस इलाके के औद्योगिक विकास के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी हासिल करने के बाद फिर वहां के विकास के लिये कदम उठावें। साथ ही साथ मैं उन को याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि जब वे हाल में बिहार जानकारी प्राप्त करने गये थे और विकास सम्बन्धी जानकारी प्राप्त करने के हेतु वहां उन्हों ने जो सभायें बुलाई थीं तो आमतौर पर सब ने उत्तरी बिहार की पिछड़ी हुई और अउन्नत अवस्था की ओर उन का ध्यान खींचा था और मुझे उम्मीद है कि यथाशीघ्र उत्तरी बिहार में उद्योगों के विकास के लिये राज्य सरकार के सहयोग से और राज्य की सरकार को इस में प्रोत्साहन

देने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा सभी उपायों का अवलम्बन करेंगे। जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने अभी कहा है कि बावजूद इस बात के कि किसी एक प्रान्त में कोई एक ऐसा क्षेत्र है जहां पर औद्योगिक विकास ज्यादा हो गया है, यह बात सही है कि अब तक जो उद्योग धंधे हमारे देश में चलते रहे वह निजी क्षेत्रों में चलते रहे और प्राइवेट लोगों ने ही किये हैं। प्राइवेट लोगों के मन में ख्याल रहा है कि कैसे हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा नफा पैदा करें। उन के सामने यह प्रश्न नहीं रहा है कि देश का या समाज का समुचित रूप से विकास कैसे होगा, उन के सामने सिर्फ यह ख्याल रहता है कि किस तरह से हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा नफा उठायें और इस लिये उन के सामने सारा चित्र कभी नहीं रहा। वे सदा यह देखते रहते हैं कि किस जगह से हमें सब से कम मजूरी पर मजदूर प्राप्त हो सकते हैं और कहां से हमें कम से कम खर्च में कच्चा माल मिल सकता है। इसलिये यह जो विधेयक हमारे सामने आया है और इस के पहले जो कानून हम ने पास किया है उद्योगों के विकास और नियंत्रण के लिये उस के सम्बन्ध में हुए विवाद में कल जाहिर हो गया कि प्राइवेट क्षेत्र से जब किसी उद्योग को चलाने के लिये आवेदनपत्र दिये जाते हैं तो उस में बहुत देरी होती है, इस का कारण यह है कि निजी क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले लोग ऐसे क्षेत्र में जहां कि उन को काफी नफा हो सकता है वहीं पर जल्दी से जल्दी उद्योगों की स्थापना करवाना चाहते हैं और ऐसे क्षेत्रों में जहां कि व्यवसाय नहीं चलते और जहां कि उन को काफी नफे की सम्भावना नहीं रहती वहां के लिये जल्दी आगे नहीं बढ़ते और काफी देरी लगाते हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार औद्योगिक विकास के सम्बन्ध में स्वयं देख-भाल करे और नये नये व्यवसाय ऐसे पिछड़े स्थानों पर शुरू करे जहां कि उन की जरूरत हो। मैं माननीय मंत्री का ध्यान आकर्षित करूंगा कि उत्तरी बिहार का इलाका जो कृषि प्रधान प्रदेश है और जहां कि आबादी बहुत घनी है और जैसा कि अभी हमारे मित्र ने बतलाया कि वहां आये दिन बाढ़ें आया करती हैं और लोगों को अकाल का सामना करना पड़ता है, ऐसे पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों में अगर हम छोटे और बड़े व्यवसायों की स्थापना नहीं करते हैं तो कहा जायेगा कि हम ने अपने कर्तव्य का पालन नहीं किया। देश में उद्योग धंधों का विकास कराने का मतलब यह होता है कि देश में धन बढ़े लेकिन अगर देश का धन बढ़ता चला जाये और समाज का एक छोटा सा अंग पुष्ट होता चला जाय और दूसरा अंग उस का बिल्कुल अपंग रहे और उस में शक्ति न हो तो वह समाज नहीं चल सकता है। आज हालत यह बन रही है कि विभिन्न प्रान्तों में कहीं कहीं पर इतना औद्योगिक विकास हो गया है कि उस को देख कर हर कोई यह समझ सकता है कि हमारा देश औद्योगीकरण की दिशा में बहुत आगे बढ़ गया है लेकिन देश में ऐसे भी क्षेत्र पड़े हैं जो अभी तक अविकसित हैं और जहां कि अभी तक व्यवसाय नहीं शुरू किये गये हैं और बाढ़ और सूखा पड़ने की अवस्था में वहां के लोग हाथ पर हाथ धर कर निठल्ले बैठे रहते हैं और उन के पास अपना पेट भरने के लिये कोई साधन नहीं होता है। इसलिये मैं इस मौके से लाभ उठा कर अपने कौजवान मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान ऐसे पिछड़े और अविकसित इलाकों की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं जहां पर कि उद्योग खोलने की तरफ अभी तक सरकार का ध्यान नहीं गया है और राज्य सरकार भी चाहे रुपये पैसे के अभाव से अथवा और किसी कारणवश उन इलाकों में औद्योगीकरण करने की दिशा में सक्रिय कदम उठाने की हिम्मत नहीं करती है। मुझे आशा है कि हमारे कौजवान मंत्री महोदय इस तरफ ध्यान देंगे और राज्य सरकार को इस विषय में जरूरी मदद, सलाह और हिदायतें देंगे। इसलिये मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि हालांकि वे बड़े धंधों के मंत्री हैं, लेकिन वे छोटे और बड़े धंधों का सम्मिश्रण करते हुए जल्द से जल्द निजी क्षेत्र में भी और सरकारी

[श्री श्री नारायण दास]

क्षेत्र में भी उद्योग धंधे खोलने की कोशिश करेंगे और जो इलाके अविकसित हैं, जैसे उत्तर बिहार और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश, उन की ओर विशेष ध्यान देंगे । मुझे विश्वास है कि इस सम्बन्ध म जल्द से जल्द कदम उठाये जायेंगे ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं ।

Dr. J. N. Parekh (Zalawad): I would like to support the measure whole-heartedly. In an underdeveloped country there should be planned development, and particularly, industrial development should be encouraged. Planned indutrial production is the need of the hour. Industrial development represents the economic barometer for any country and that is why we have undertaken this very laudable task. As already mentioned, there have been many points which require the attention of the hon. Minister, and I shall mention only a few points. Regarding the Licensing Committees, I feel that the targets and rigidity should not be such as to cause undue delay. Sometimes there are delays on the ground that targets have been reached or due to too much rigidity. Therefore, there must be some laxity in this respect. I know that our new Minister is quite alive in this respect and that he knows all the pitfalls and difficulties that are faced now. I hope he would look into it.

Then, I would like to refer to delays in the Controller's Department. Even after a licence is obtained, considerable time is wasted by them in getting certain information they may require. All these things should move simultaneously and there should not be undue delay in the starting of new enterprises. The question of transport facilities as well as import licensing of raw materials should be looked into, so as to avoid delay at all levels.

Sir, we are on the threshold of the Second Five-Year Plan which has a definite idustrial bias for starting new industries and we are also working for increased production. But I would like to tell the hon. Minister that we should not be selfcomplacent in this matter. Our industrial production is not very rapid for us to be complacent about it. We know from the figures given by the hon. Minister that there have been some definite progress in various industrial sectors. We have to traverse a long path still and so we should not be complacent.

Next, I would like to refer to the industries that are added. I should like to know whether the time has not come for taking some more industries, particularly, the tobacco industry also. There should also be decentralisation of the various industries and the Minister has assured the House that this aspect will receive the closest attention of his Ministry. We hope that some heavy industries would be started in underdeveloped areas like Saurashtra and Rajasthan.

I would like to say a word about the development wing. I know that a lot of useful work is being done by the development wing; but still, a lot of work is to be done. They should have the necessary data with them and should render technical advice regarding raw material, transport, site, survey of the mineral resources, electricity, water supply and so many other things so that if an industry is to be started there, they could have the benefit of such data. If such data are available for private industrialists and States, it would help in the matter of starting of new industries, and new ventures. I know that the hon. Minister is seized of this problem and I hope necessary steps would be taken in his Ministry.

Shri L. Jogeswar Singh (Inner Manipur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will be very brief in regard to certain points which I desire to place before you. I congratulate the hon. Minister on the steps he is taking in regard to the

development of under-developed areas. The problem of transport in the Indo-Pakistan and Assam border where good varieties of oranges are grown, needs immediate attention. In order to supplement the economic well-being of the communities living in these areas, fruit-preservation industries in the area should be held under Central Government control. Necessary steps should be taken to ameliorate the condition of the tribal people living in such border areas. Such good oranges are grown not only in Assam, but also in the adjoining areas like Manipur and Tripura. If the transport problem is solved, they could be transported to the other parts of the country, and this would indirectly improve the economic condition of the tribal people. Similar condition exists today in the regions of the centrally administered territories where more or less the areas are hilly. In hilly areas, such as Manipur, Tripura and Himachal Pradesh many varieties of fruits are produced, but due to transport difficulties these fruits cannot be sent to other parts of India, where there is a ready market for them. The economic benefits that would accrue to the people of these parts by finding a ready market for their products should not be lost sight of. My earnest appeal to the Minister is that he should particularly bear in mind the improvement in the economic condition of the people residing in the backward areas which I have just now mentioned.

13 hrs.

Shri Mulchand Dube (Farrukhabad Distt.—North): Mr. Speaker, I wholeheartedly support the Bill, but I wish to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that though many big industries have been established throughout India, it so happens that Uttar Pradesh has been left out for one reason or another. There are perhaps thirteen or fourteen industries that have been established throughout India by the Central Government, but Uttar Pradesh has been completely left out.

In regard to the licensing system, I think the licensing system is necessary during the Plan period, because if we do not have the licensing system, we are not likely to have industries which are required in the country. Even though it may take some time in order to decide whether a licence should be granted or not granted, the time taken should be the shortest possible.

Shri M. M. Shah: Mr. Speaker, Sir I am very glad to have this second opportunity of elucidating the points raised by several hon. Members. As the House is aware, I had spoken at great length on most of the points that have been reiterated by hon. Members today.

It is true as the hon. Member from Saurashtra was just now mentioning that the industrial potential of this country is vast and yet what is being produced today, what is called the gross domestic production from industrial origin, is perhaps one of the lowest among the industrialised countries of the world. We are quite aware of this fact. I am one of those who is thoroughly dissatisfied and terribly impatient about the state of industrial development of our country, but when we have to face realities and draw practical programmes, I do hope that the whole House will agree with me that the targets that we have fixed for the Second Five Year Plan for the development of several industries are satisfactory. That does not mean that we are at all complacent on the matter; that does not mean that we are not aware of our very low industrial development at the present moment; that does not mean that we do not want to go farther than what we have targeted for. Wherever I have gone in the different States of this country, the constant thing that I have been mentioning there, particularly to the State Governments and the people of different areas is that the targets of industrial production that we have envisaged are the minima and not the maxima. The targets that have been fixed in the Second Five Year Plan which has been adopted by the country and the

[Shri M. M. Shah]

House are the minimum effort that is needed to bring this country forward to higher and higher stages of economic development. It means that there is enough scope and even more to go forward in every line of industry than what we have envisaged.

In regard to our resources, we have plenty of natural resources. Perhaps very few countries in the world are endowed with as much natural resources as India has. We are fortunate in that respect. In other respects, where the raw material has to be converted into finished product, finance, technical man-power and machinery, we are today rather in a condition of paucity and looking to that we shall have to utilise our resources in a very judicious and effective manner. I do hope that the whole House will agree with me that a judicious deployment of the resources in these three principal sectors should receive a higher priority. I can assure hon. Members that if any proposals more than what we have envisaged come before Government we shall try our utmost to see that all those proposals are sanctioned. And whatever maximum resources we can spare in the public sector, we shall utilise in enlarging still further our industrial production in the public sector also.

One of the suggestions made by hon. Members was that the Development Wing should work as a technical service wing. I whole-heartedly agree with that idea. As a matter of fact, as time passes, the Development Wing's function is continuously changing. It was initiated with that object in view and now largely so, the Development Wing's main function is to advise, guide and direct the industries with various types of data and the technical guidance that they want. But more than that, recently, as hon. Members are aware, we have created four more Zonal Cells in the Development Wing. Each Cell has an Industrial Adviser and four Industrial Development Officers. The function of these five officers is to look after the requirements of the two or three States which are placed in that zone and render such technical advice and guidance and furnish such data to the State concerned or to the entrepreneur concerned in whatever industry the particular industrialist or State wants to go forward. These Cells are meant to be enlarged still further as we progress more and more in this direction. When the utility of these Cells comes to be recognised and they become effective in themselves and the State Government machinery of industrial development is further geared to larger action, I am quite sure the stage will come when instead of four Zonal cells, we might perhaps have ten, or even more technical cells so as to have one expert cell for each of the States in the new reorganised map of India.

While the technical cells are being established, we have been also requesting the various State Governments to see that the Industries Department in the States is strengthened. So far the Industries Department in the different States was the Cinderella of the administrative apparatus. Very little attention was paid to the administrative side in this particular sector. I am glad to inform the House that most of the States have welcomed our advice and guidance to strengthen the Department by the appointment of technical experts, somewhere three, somewhere four, and somewhere six etc. These technical experts will help the Director of Industries in a technical way and with the help of local industrialists and technical experts available in each State they mean to plan out the regional development districtwise. As was pointed out by my hon. friend Shri Sinhasan Singh, no part of any State, or no part of the country should be left without a proper plan of industrial development.

I am also hopeful that with this strengthening of the Industries Departments in the States and with the formation of Industrial Development

Councils, which also we have proposed to the State Governments, which will consist of leading industrialists and technical experts and the government officers there, and which will be assisted by the Zonal Cells of the Central Government about which I have made a detailed mention, there will be a new industrial climate—the climate is already there—but a greater, a much greater tempo of industrial development and an atmosphere where every cell of this country, every individual, every man and woman of this country is energised and activised into doing more than what he is now doing. That is why I can assure hon. Members that it will be our endeavour, and constant endeavour, to see that whatever proposals come before us, and whatever proposals we can ourselves originate as a catalytic agency to help people towards this development, are given and will be given all the assistance, and no efforts will be spared in that direction. I would only like to add that I will seek the co-operation of hon. Members of this House and the public at large in this effort which really requires a very dynamic approach to the problem and a concerted action on the part of the people of this country and the hon. Members of this House.

Then, Sir, a mention was made about the delays in regard to capital issues and various other formalities. In this connection I dealt in very great details yesterday with all the aspects and as to where and how time is spent in sanctioning a particular proposal. I also gave an account as to the number of applications pending. In a country so big as ours where six to nine hundred applications are sanctioned every year, the total number of pending applications excluding those for textile mills and the rolling mills, in October was only 176, and perhaps at the end of this month the number may be less than fifty or between fifty and seventy-five. I hope hon. Members will agree that this is not a very large number, compared to the proposals we are sanctioning and compared to the size of our country and the various formalities through which all these applications have necessarily to go. The Parliament has entrusted the Government not merely with rubber-stamping the applications but with the proper work of scrutinising and, as various Members suggested, even trying to see that the location part of the regional development is also properly looked into.

Another point made by Shri Shree Narayan Das and Shri Sinhasan Singh from U.P. and our friend from North Bihar was that regional development should be given proper priority and attention. I am a firm believer that regional urges of development are an integral part of national development, and unless regional development is looked into, the national development cannot be carried forward in a harmonious manner. Therefore, I have always been emphasising, and in the Ministry also we have been paying great attention to this matter, that every part of this country should be developed to the fullest extent of its natural resources; because, prosperity, like poverty, is indivisible and we should all be co-sharers in whatever activity the Government and the people of this country are capable of. My only submission is that as I have been able to take a picture of the whole country, except for a few big cities, all the regions of this country are under-developed and backward as far as industrial development is concerned. I have been trying my best to see which area should be considered more forward or which more backward. And the more I have toured throughout the country the more I have felt convinced that barring a few cities, practically in regard to all the other areas—whether it is Bihar or U.P. or Orissa or Rajasthan or Saurashtra or Madras or Kerala or Andhra or Assam or Manipur, to whichever region I have gone—the picture today is one of great industrial backwardness.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gurgaon): What about Punjab?

Shri M. M. Shah: Punjab and PEPSU also. Excepting a few cities, the whole country is backward and, therefore, massive efforts, concerted efforts on the part of the hon. Members, on the part of the people of this country, on the part of the Government and on the part of the entrepreneurs, both in the public and in the private sector will be required before we can come to a modicum or what is called an optimum level of prosperity in economics or before a supersonic curve of economic development is reached in this country. Therefore, I can assure hon. Members that it will be my endeavour and that of the Ministry to look into the locational aspect of regional development and location of new industries whenever such proposals are received by us. There is only one point here to which I want to draw attention, that it is not entirely up to the Government to direct the location of industries. Firstly, constituted as we are in this country at the present moment, the proposals have to emerge from industrialists as far as the private sector is concerned. Largely they are governed by the availability of the raw material or electricity or transport and so on. All that the Licensing Committee can do is, perhaps, to say that instead of a particular place where a certain number of industries are already there the entrepreneur can select some other place. But it will be very difficult, in a federal country, for the Centre to direct that instead of this State it may be in that State. It will create more complications than facilities in the development. It will really be the function of the State Governments and of the Members of this House representing different constituencies, and Members of the Legislatures in different States and the industrialists of different areas to see that an intensive effort is made, I should say, an industrial psychology and an industrial climate is created throughout the country and to see that the local efforts come up. And it will be our endeavour to become catalytic agents in regard to whatever endeavour is coming from every part of the community. And all that I can assure on behalf of Government is that wherever such efforts are coming forward, we shall try to accelerate them to the best of our capacity.

Then, my hon. friend from Manipur, Shri Jogeswar Singh mentioned about the fruit preservation industry. I had occasion to speak about this yesterday on the Tariff Amendment Bill. This industry deserves the greatest encouragement, and more so in such areas where the transport difficulties are very much aggravated and where the principal crop is something like all these fruits and various other things. When I went to Assam recently I met the friends there, I met the Khasi and the Assam hill tribes' representatives. And I said to them that if proposals come before the Government in regard to the fruit development or the fruit canning industry in Assam and other parts, we shall try to see that such things are not only promoted but financially assisted. Yesterday I said in the course of my reply to the debate on the Tariff Amendment Bill that in regard to the tin plate industry the Government of India has decided to give a subsidy of Rs. 500 per ton of tin plate for the fruit preservation industry. And in ragard to co-operative enterprise, if it is a co-operative society or organisation of fruit preserving industry, far more assistance, both financial and technical, will be available. A Panel has been appointed to look after the development of the fruit preserving industry; and even in regard to sugar and tin-plate manufacture I narrated yesterday what all Government has done. We have recently sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1,75 lakhs for the development of this particular industry, and I can assure the hon. Member that if he will take a little more interest in the development of this industry, all his efforts will be backed up by all the assistance we are capable of rendering in the development of this particular industry.

I think I have covered most of the points. Wherever delay, legitimate or otherwise, is likely to occur, I can only give a categorical assurance that if these things are brought to my notice I shall always look into them and render all the assistance I can. I do not mind even looking into individual applications or people approaching me; because, after all, unless the disease is properly analysed or the malady properly categorised, it will be difficult to help very much. In a general way we are trying to help. But if hon. Members take greater interest in the process of industrial development and the projects thereof, I can assure them that I shall be reciprocating the interest in the schemes that they bring forward.

I beg to commend the Bill to the House.

Shri Mulchand Dube: May I know what plans Government have for the establishment of industries for the manufacture of heavy industrial goods in U.P.?

Shri M. M. Shah: I really skipped over that, but I would be glad to inform the hon. Member that as far as the public sector and heavy industries are concerned, one proposal under consideration is for the manufacture of aluminium at Rihand in U.P. which I mentioned when I went there recently; also, a synthetic rubber factory near about Bareilly is contemplated in the public sector. The Railway Ministry are also doing something in U.P. for the manufacture of some of the railway equipment. And even in the planning of the heavy industries and the distribution thereof, we have repeatedly been emphasising that the regional distribution of heavy industries even in the public sector is a point which will be constantly borne in mind by the planners in the different Ministries, and particularly in our Ministry.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Chittor): May I make one request? We have been taken by surprise today so far as the Terminal Tax on Railway Passengers Bill is concerned. We never expected it to reach today. If it is the general consensus of opinion, if all Members agree, I request that at least today, we may adjourn for Lunch. We have not been able to take any lunch. If we sit for the Terminal Taxes Bill, those hon. Members who want to take part in it, will not be able to go for lunch. At least today, we may adjourn for lunch.

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): 10 hours have been allotted for the Medical Council Bill.

Mr. Speaker: I will ask the hon. Minister to make his speech. The Private Members' Business comes on at 2-30. The hon. Minister can make his speech.

Shri Kamath: For one hour.

Mr. Speaker: If there is time.

The House will now take up the other Bill.

TERMINAL TAX ON RAILWAY PASSENGERS BILL

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the levy of a terminal tax on passengers carried by railway from or to certain places of pilgrimage or where fairs, melas or exhibitions are held, be taken into consideration."

[Shri Alagesan]

As hon. Members are probably aware, the terminal taxes on passengers carried by railways now in force are "pilgrim taxes" levied in respect of persons going to and returning from specified pilgrim centres and collected as part of the railway fare. The only exception is the terminal tax collected in respect of Howrah which is not a pilgrim centre. These pilgrim taxes were leviable under the local enactments passed before 1-4-1937, on which date the Government of India Act, 1935, came into force. That Act made terminal taxes on passengers carried by railways a Central subject, but at the same time, authorised the continuance of the levy of the existing terminal taxes on passengers carried by railways until provision to the contrary was made by the Central Legislature. Under the Constitution also, terminal taxes on passengers carried by railways have been placed in the Union List, but under the saving provision of Article 277, the States or municipalities or local bodies are authorised to continue to levy the terminal taxes already existing. This meant that whenever there has been any need for the levy of a fresh terminal tax, or for the enhancement of any of the existing terminal taxes, on the basis of a representation from a local body on the ground of fresh or additional expenditure on health and sanitation measures required at a particular place for the large number of persons visiting a pilgrim or other centre in the jurisdiction of that local body, recourse has had to be had to special legislation invoking also the Ordinance making powers of the President in some cases. This piecemeal handling of cases, as they arose, it will be agreed, is not entirely satisfactory, and the State Governments, who were consulted also agreed that general enabling legislation should be passed in this regard so that any particular place could then be added to the list of railway stations in respect of which terminal tax could be levied, or increased, by a notification of the Central Government. The Central Government will, of course, act on the advice of the State Governments in this matter.

For the present, it is proposed to confine the levy of terminal taxes to passengers carried by railways to and from places of pilgrimage, melas, fairs and exhibitions. With the increasing sanitary, medical and other facilities that the pilgrims and other travellers expect the local bodies to provide on such occasions, it is only fair that a contribution towards the finances of such bodies should be made by a small levy along with the railway fare, as in fact is already being done for specified places, so as to augment the limited resources at the disposal of local bodies.

It is in order to achieve the aforesaid objectives that the present Bill is being submitted to the House. When the Bill becomes law, all the existing terminal taxes in various States will cease to exist as such, and will be incorporated in the notification that will be issued by the Central Government under the Act.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill to provide for the levy of a terminal tax on passengers carried by railway from or to certain places of pilgrimage or where fairs, melas or exhibitions are held, be taken into consideration."

There is nothing important. Nobody has even tabled any amendment.

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): It was expected to come on Monday.

Mr. Speaker: A number of amendments have been tabled in respect of other Bills. There is no controversy in this.

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga Central): I would like to have certain informations although I support the Bill. It would have been better if the hon. Minister had provided this House with information as regards the existing taxes levied by the different States, by the different

local bodies, so that we can see the basis on which this maximum has been fixed.

13.27 hrs.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA *in the Chair*]

We should like to have a full picture of the state of affairs in regard to terminal taxes as to how these taxes are levied and collected by the Railways. That would have enabled the House to consider this maximum and minimum. It is said that for air-conditioned or first class, it will be Rs. 1-8-0 in respect of every single ticket and Rs. 3-0-0 in respect of every return ticket. So also with regard to the second and third classes. In regard to the third class, the maximum is eight annas. It is in the fitness of things that this Bill has been brought forward in this House. The Constitution has placed this item in the Union List. It was for the Government of India to legislate much earlier. Better late than never. Now that the Central Government is taking up this responsibility of collecting the terminal taxes for the different places of pilgrimage, fairs and exhibitions for all the States, I think a fair idea should be given as to what was the amount of tax collected by the Railways in different States and how these taxes were spent by the different authorities, and on whom these taxes were levied. In the absence of this data, although we support the Bill, we would require the information to understand the basis on which this maximum has been provided.

In clause 9 of the Bill, some exemptions are made with regard to children not over three years of age, police officers travelling on railway warrants and persons travelling on military warrants. I think there must be some mention of Members of Parliament because we also travel on passes. I do not know whether these terminal taxes will be levied on Members of Parliament while travelling to and from places of pilgrimage or not. In order to obviate difficulties, I think this item should be included so that legal questions may not arise. Under the Act, though Members of Parliament are not to pay railway fares, they will have to pay terminal taxes if they travel to and from some places.

Shri Kamath: They should not be exempted.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: It would be better if it is included in this item under item (d). That would obviate difficulties.

Then, there is an exemption in respect of passengers within a radius of forty miles from the notified place. I would like to suggest that this radius should be increased at least by 10 miles and within a radious of 50 miles, there should not be any levy. I would like to suggest these amendments. I do not know what are the provisions in the different States under the different enactments. I would suggest that this figure of 40 miles should be increased to 50 miles.

Then there is also the power of the Central Government to vary the rates for short and long distances. Short distance has been defined as 150 miles and long distance over and above that. In regard to this also, I would like to suggest that 200 miles should be included to come under short distance and more than 200 miles should be considered long distance.

With these suggestions I support this Bill. I think it is within the competence of this House to pass this legislation. It should have been brought before the House much earlier. I support this and hope the suggestions made by me will be considered.

Shri Kamath: I have been provoked to take part in this discussion mainly because I have recently been to a part of our country with which the hon. Deputy Minister is very closely associated and which he very well knows, better perhaps than myself. That is a pilgrim centre called Palani in the South. I was there last month and the Municipal Board

[Shri Kamath]

and the Panchayat there requested me to convey their unanimous suggestion to the Government that because over three lakhs of pilgrims come there every year—that is what I was told, I do not know whether it is correct, the Minister might know better—and the Panchayat has not got adequate finance to look after the amenities of the pilgrims, they would welcome a pilgrims tax and that the collection should be made over to them, not wholly perhaps but a good part of it. I do not know whether the Minister is aware of this fact and whether any representation has been made to him directly by the Palani people or the Panchayat or the Municipal Board. So, I wish to begin by drawing the attention of the Minister to this particular matter.

Coming to general matters, I would support the demand made by my hon. friend Shri Shree Narayan Das, that we have not been provided with adequate figures and material for a fruitful debate on this matter. I could hear the Minister not very clearly throughout. His voice fell and rose, and he was reading with his face lowered. Therefore I could not get all that he said. But whatever I could catch was rather vague and is not conducive in my opinion to very fruitful debate on this question in the House. He said that this terminal tax was first levied on April 1, 1937 about 20 years ago under an old enactment.

Shri Alagesan: I said that it continued to be levied under local enactments passed up till 1-4-1937.

Mr. Chairman: The third line of the Statement of Objects and Reasons also says the same thing.

Shri Kamath: We do not know what the position has been since that date.

Shri Alagesan: All that is contained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons.

Shri Kamath: As my hon. friend asked, at how many places is this tax being levied today, what have the collections been in recent years? How has it been utilised and disbursed for what purposes? All this would have been very useful for us. Partly because the other Bill was on the anvil, we did not make the request. Otherwise I and some of us would have made the request that this material should be provided and on Monday when the Bill comes up, as was expected, we could have a more useful debate.

I remember that during the Purna Kumbh Mela at Allahabad which led to a disaster three or four years ago in which many people were killed for lack of proper arrangements by the Government, the Government levied a terminal tax on lakhs of pilgrims going to the Kumbh at Prayag by an ordinance when the House was not in session. We did not grudge that. I was not here in Parliament at that time, I came in later, but Parliament did not grudge that. But Parliament wanted to know how this huge amount collected from the pilgrims going to Prayag was spent, and I do not know whether the Railway Minister could enlighten us on that point today. In spite of so much money going to the coffers of the Government, hundreds of pilgrims were alleged to have been killed because of lack of proper arrangements. Therefore, I would impress upon the Minister to see that these terminal tax collections are properly utilised and that there is a proper authority to arrange for their proper utilisation and not merely waste it as it has happened on so many occasions. How much of this collection will go to the local authorities for providing amenities to the pilgrims for gathering at a particular place, and how much will go into the coffers of the Government should be made clear. After all, thousands pilgrims come to the spot and the local authorities must be given some finance for the management of their own affairs in connection with the fairs or melas that take place there with which this Bill is connected.

Then, I would request the Minister to let us know in recent years, apart from this Purna Kumbh Mela at Prayag which took place in 1953, I belive, on how many such occasions of big melas this tax has been levied. No material has been supplied. I myself am at a loss to make any effective contribution to the debate. Without facts and figures and with only a bald statement of Objects and Reasons, it is very unfair to the House that it should be asked to approve of the Bill and vote on it. Again I would make the request voiced by my friend Shri U. M. Trivedi that this should be held over till we get these figures when we can hold a more useful debate during next week after the Foreign affairs debate is over.

Mr. Chairman: In view of the observations made by Shri Kamath, may I just know from the hon. Minister if he proposes to provide any such material as has been suggested to the House?

Shri Alagesan: Yes.

Mr. Chairman: If that is so, I do not think any useful purpose will be served by continuing this debate at this hour. The Members were under the impression that the other Bill would come up and they also do not seem to be prepared to go on with the Bill. In view of the fact that the hon. Minister is prepared to provide the material, I do not think any useful purpose will be served by continuing the debate. Therefore, I adjourn the debate.

Shri Alagesan: My submission was that in reply to the debate I would be placing the information.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Kamath said he wanted more material for the debate, he said the material was not provided. I asked the hon. Minister and understood him to say that he proposed to provide it.

Shri Alagesan: I only said that all the clarifications that the hon. Members who just now spoke wanted I shall be able to supply by way of reply.

Shri Kamath: It should come at the outset.

Mr. Chairman: I understood the hon. Minister to say that he was agreeable to provide the material. That is how I understood him. Anyhow, I should think that in view of what has happened we are not in a position to properly debate this Bill. I find the attendance in the House is very thin. Therefore, I think it would be better if we postpone this debate so far as this Bill is concerned. And if there is any material with the hon. Minister I would request him to furnish the House with the material also. After all, these are all very relevant questions: how much money was gathered, where it went or how it was spent, how it is proposed to spend it in future. All these points are very material so far as the debate on this Bill is concerned. I therefore adjourn this debate to a future date.

As regards the other Bill, does the hon. Minister propose that we should proceed with it?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I am ready.

Mr. Chairman: He is ready, but he sees there is no proper attendance in the House.

Shri Datar: I have no objection if it is adjourned.

Mr. Chairman: I think in the interests of proper debate I should adjourn this Bill also. So, the House is adjourned till 2-30.

An Hon. Member: So, at 2-30 this Bill will be taken up.

Mr. Chairman: No Private Members' Business will be taken up.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Half Past Two of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled at Half Past two of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SIXTY-SECOND REPORT

Shri Raghunath Singh (Banaras Distt.—Central): Sir, I beg to move:

> "That this House agrees with the Sixty-Second Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 15th November, 1956."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That this House agrees with the Sixty-Second Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 15th November, 1956."

The motion was adopted.

RESOLUTION *RE* NUCLEAR AND THERMO-NUCLEAR TESTS—*concld.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion of the Resolution moved by Shri Gidwani on the 31st August, 1956 *re* Nuclear and Thermo-nuclear tests.

Out of 3 hours allotted for discussion of the resolution, 9 minutes have already been taken up and 2 hours and 51 minutes are left now for its further discussion.

Shri Gidwani may continue his speech.

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): Before we proceed, may I ask you, Sir, whether Dr. Das represents the External Affairs Ministry?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): I at least represent the Treasury Benches.

Shri Kamath: On the Treasury Benches there is nobody to represent the External Affairs Ministry.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has described his representative character; let us proceed.

Shri Gidwani (Thana): Sir, when I moved this Resolution last time I had stated that I had no objection in changing the phraseology or language of the resolution. But, there can be no difference of opinion as regards the objective underlying the Resolution. World opinion is veering round to this view that the sooner we ban these tests the better for the world. Otherwise, the situation is becoming very tense and one does not know how things are going to develop. We may be caught unaware and not only the victims but also the aggressors may suffer. Therefore, it is a matter for serious consideration by this House as to how we should create public opinion and force those Governments which hold these weapons to ban not only the tests but ban their use also.

In the first part of the Resolution I have asked that 'an International Scientists' Commission be set up with the co-operation and goodwill of all nations to investigate forthwith into the effects and extent of harm caused and causable by nuclear and thermo-nuclear tests and explosions which are becoming dangerous and deadly for millions of humanity!

I am supported in this view by 24 scientists from Washington. This is dated October 19:

> "Twenty-four scientists from Washington University here yesterday urged studies to determine what effects continued hydrogen bomb tests might have on mankind. They said the outlook is 'alarming'."

This is what they have said.

> "The tests already have burdened the upper atmosphere with radio-active materials which continue to fall on the earth, contaminate our food and become incorporated into human organs.
>
> "There is at present insufficient data to permit an absolute conclusion on the danger in continued accumulation of such radio-

activity to ourselves and to future generations.

The outlook is, however, alarming. The situation calls for intensive scientific study and public discussion."

Apart from these 24 scientists, others have also been expressing similar views. This is from *El Paso* dated October 24:

"Senator Clinton Anderson, Chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, told a press conference here last night that the United States now has a hydrogen bomb 'so large we dare not explode it over enemy cities for fear of wiping out our own people'."

Then, this is from New York, dated October 25:

"Atomic radiation caused the death of Dr. Koerber of Philadelphia, it was established at a second *post mortem*.

For two years, 60-year-old Dr. Koerber worked at the Atomic Energy Commission at Brookhaven where a part of his work was to inspect the laboratories for the protection of workers from radiation.

He left in 1948 and had been in failing health since.

A thousand times the maximum safe concentration of radiation was found in the doctor's bones."

Then, this is from Tokyo, Japan, dated September 19th:

"Meteorological observatories throughout Japan yesterday continued reporting dangerously high levels of radio-activity in rain falling since the week-end.

A spokesman of the Meteorological Board said the radio-activity caused by some nuclear tests on September 10 was dangerous to those who rely on rainwater for drinking.

The citizens of Shimane, north-western Japan, were warned not to use rainwater because of very high level of radio-activity from 11,000 to 25,000 counts per litre.

A report from Morioka, northern Japan, said radio-activity of 35,000 counts per litre was recorded in rain falling on Monday night.

Other districts in northern and western Japan reported radio-active rain on Monday and yesterday ranging from 4,000 to 18,000 counts.

The Meteorological Board said the reports showed a rapidly rising level of radio-activity throughout northern and western Japan since Thursday last week.

Meanwhile, Hiroshima Prefectural Hospital yesterday reported the fourteenth death this year of victims of the atom bomb explosion over the city in 1945. The patient entered the contaminated area two weeks after the blast and contracted a disease of the blood cells, the hospital said."

This is what the various scientists and medical men have said.

I am glad that people of different political views, religious leaders and leaders of different political and non-political associations have also been expressing their views on this matter and demanding the ban of atom bomb tests. We are aware that there were two candidates in the recent elections in America. The candidate who lost, Mr. Adlai Stevenson, called on President Eisenhower to take the lead in a move to ban hydrogen bomb tests, and he said: "Renunciation of such tests is a step, which I think, the great powers are now willing to take—if there is leadership in this direction."

Then there was a world conference against the use of hydrogen and atom bombs in Nagasaki. We are aware that the first atom bomb during the last war was thrown in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. In Nagasaki a conference was held where delegates from

[Shri Gidwani]

all over the world gathered and this is the resolution, passed by them:

> "The second World Conference against A and H bombs strongly opposes test explosion of A and H bombs and demands that the three powers possessing A and H bombs—USA, USSR and Great Britain—conclude an agreement banning A and H bombs. We appeal to the U. N. in order that this body takes up the matter and convenes a world conference for the solution of the problem. We demand that the three powers—USA, USSR and Great Britain—start immediate talks for the prohibition of test explosions. We shall support any measure aiming at the banning of A and H bombs and at the same time call for every country to join in the same efforts."

In New Zealand, the Public Petitions Committee of the House of Representatives on the 26th September recommended to the Government that it should consider a policy of banning nuclear weapon tests and adopting general disarmament.

Then there was an Asian Socialist Conference in Bombay. It was held only in the first week of this month, and it also passed a resolution to this effect. The Asian Socialist Conference at its second plenary session on the 8th November appealed to the United Nations, the USA, Britain and the Soviet Union to prohibit the manufacture, experimental explosion and use of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons.

Then there was a Buddhist Congress yesterday at Kathmandu. Several of the 40 nations participating in the fourth World Buddhist Congress have demanded the banning of nuclear weapons.

It will give you an idea if you know what one senator in Los Angeles said recently. Senator Estes Kefauver said on the 20th October that accumulated radio-active fall-out from stepped-up hydrogen bomb testing means suicide for the world. Picturing frightening possibilities, which he said might be impossible to prevent, Mr. Kefauver declared that radio-active poisoning of the air could result in bone cancer, injury to human organs and even genetic damage to unborn generations.

These are some of the views of different people from different walks of life regarding this matter. Now I shall relate to you something about my personal visit to Hiroshima. In 1954, the first World Conference against the use of atom and hydrogen bombs was held in Hiroshima from 9th August to 15th August, and I attended that conference on behalf of the Asian Solidarity Committee, which has its head office in Delhi. Of course, now after ten years the city of Hiroshima has been reconstructed, but when the bomb fell on that city, the whole city was destroyed, and according to the Japanese calculation, 1,50,000 died during that short period as a result of the explosion. We went round the city. We were told that there was only one old tree which was still existing, and all other trees had been burnt down. There was too much heat on account of the blast. People ran into the rivers which were nearby and thousands of them ran and fell into the rivers and were drowned there. There was intense misery. Some of the victims, who were living, related their personal stories.

I wanted to understand the other side of the question also. I, therefore, visited the Red Cross Hospital there, wherein I saw some of the patients, the victims of that time. Some of them were suffering from leucoma, some from pernicious anaemia, some from cirrhosis of the liver and some such diseases. Then I said that this was only a Japanese version of the matter and that I must meet the Americans also who were conducting what is called ABCC (Atom Bomb Casualty Committee) Research Centre there.

Shri B. S. Murthy (Eluru): *Post mortem* examination.

Shri Gidwani: I went to that organisation and met the head of that institution. He was an American and he had a number of Japanese subordinates working under him. I saw a number of patients sitting there. When I went to meet him, he was naturally prejudiced because on the previous day, in the world conference, speeches were made criticising the Americans, and he probably thought that I belonged to that conference and had prejudice against them. I said, "I am a neutral person I have come to see things for myself, I want to understand your view of the matter." The first question that I put to him was, "What was the number of casualties?". He said that it was not one lakh and odd, but it was 75,000, as if 75,000 dying in a minute was a matter of no consequence. I said: do you consider this number very small? He replied: if we had not done it, the war would have continued longer and more people would have died. That was his only justification. I said to him that I was surprised that ten years had passed and still there were people who were suffering from the effects of that explosion, and I asked him how he accounted for that. He was getting patients even then, ten years after, and I saw them myself. He replied: We are experimenting and they may be suffering from other diseases. But how do they get these patients? I was told that there was a regular organisation which moved about in the city and brought people who had some kind of ailments which they thought were the result of this blast. Then we saw some of the patients. In Tokyo they had a conference with us—men and women—and we learnt that this blast had a bad effect on genetic organs. We saw young men who had completely lost potency; some were disfigured, some people had lost their eye-sight and some were still suffering. Sometimes symptoms appear in the tenth or even the eleventh year after the blast. So, it is not a cock and bull story, but I have seen with my own eyes those patients, I met them and talked to them.

One has to view the whole thing from this perspective. Therefore, there is a real danger, and if world opinion does not become very vocal and strong and make those three Governments, who possess these weapons, adopt the policy of banning them, not only banning the test, but also banning the use, the future before the world is very dark.

As I said this resolution may not be perfect or suitable. I have no objection if the Government changes it suitably. There are no two opinions about it. Today we are living in a world where the law of the jungle prevails. Recent events have shown us that whatever little progress we may have made, a few people in power can play havoc. People are generally against such tests; they are against wars and killing. The world is sick of wars and killings. The public is against them but those who hold the power somehow mislead their people and do things which are really a shame and blot on humanity.

Our Parliament has already expressed itself against these tests and our Government is also against the use of atomic and hydrogen bombs. We have declared many times our opinion on these matters. I see no reason why we should not adopt this resolution.

I do not wish to take more time because I want the other hon. Members also to express their views. I would ask the Minister to consider this Resolution and accept it or any of the amendments or he can move any alternative resolution. We must raise our voice with all the force at our command so that there may be no more of these atomic and hydrogen bomb tests.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Resolution moved:

> "This House recommends to the Government that an International Scientists' Commission

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

be set up with the co-operation and goodwill of all nations to investigate forthwith into the effects and extent of harm caused and causable by nuclear and thermo-nuclear tests and explosions which are becoming dangerous and deadly for millions of humanity.

This House further suggests that organised moral pressure be brought on the concerned nations to desist from such experiments which are detrimental to peace and civilisation."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, two amendments have been tabled. Are they to be treated as moved? Are the hon. Members moving them?

Shri Raghubir Sahai (Etah Distt.—North East *cum* Budaun Distt—East): I beg to move:

That *for* the original Resolution, the following be *substituted;*

"This House recommends that having regard to the great dangers to which life is exposed as a result of unclear explosions and with a view to seeing that atomic energy is made use of for the benefit of mankind rather than for its destruction, and in order to mobilise world opinion in that behalf, the Government of India should at an early date organise a conference of all such countries of the world as stand for the complete discontinuance of the nuclear and thermo-nuclear tests both on land as well as on water."

Shri D. C. Sharma (Hoshiarpur): I beg to move:

That *for* the original Resolution, the following be *substituted*:

"This House recommends that the Government of India should call a meeting of the representatives of those countries which want to abolish nuclear and thermo-nuclear tests in order to devise practical ways to bring about the discontinuance of these tests."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, the main Resolution as also the amendments are before the House. I find that about seven hon. Members would like to take part in the debate. The total time is two hours and fifty minutes. The Mover also would like to have some time for reply? How much time does he need?

Shri Gidwani: About five minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Should there not be about half an hour for the reply?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Fifteen to twenty minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, before I call upon the hon. Members, I may point out that according to our rules, the time fixed for the hon. Members to speak on resolutions is fifteen minutes. They should bear that in mind.

Shri Chattopadhyaya (Vijayavada): I will not take more than five minutes.

I just wish to add my voice to the voices in this House as also the innumerable and countless voices all over the world against the use of nuclear weapons. We have been born and bred in the great unbroken tradition of peace. We have had great preachers of peace throughout the history of our country, men who not only preached but lived peace in a very intensive way. Today we seem to be standing at the threshold of great disasters which are being calculated against humanity by a handful of men who have had the wherewithal to create and misuse discoveries and inventions, misuse them against humanity for self-aggrandisement. Nuclear weapons seem to the most hideous things that have been created in the workshop of the devil. And to think that some human beings persist in using that against humanity is some thing incredible and I am

convinced that at this juncture, India is destined to play the most urgent role that she has ever played in all her history, namely, to save humanity from extinction.

We have heard of the various ugly results of nuclear weapons, nuclear tests and atomic tests. We have been told by some scientists that if this goes on a little longer, we are going to have a race of only idiots and criminals. This is a terrible thing. We have a very great mission placed upon our shoulders and all our shoulders combined seem to be represented by those shoulders that are visible opposite me, namely, the shoulders of our Prime Minister.

Buddha Jayanti is about to take place and this is the ideal time for India to help and give the greatest gift of all gifts to humanity, namely, the gift of peace. There seems to be a great deal of dread on the part of those who are ready to ban and do away with nuclear weapons tests, the fear that, if a certain country, or a certain nation, or a certain people should give up nuclear tests and abolish the atom bomb and the hydrogen bomb, other countries would take advantage of this and see to it that the destruction is much worse than it might have been otherwise before.

In an answer given by Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, our Prime Minister, to Shri Kamath, he says:

> "So far as I can see, these test explosions have been continued by all these countries mentioned by the hon. Member. They have expressed the hope that sometime or the other they will stop it but fear that if one nation stops the others will get an advantage."

It is a very sorry state of affairs and I am quite certain that the part being played by India, the part which has been played so far by India, during the last few months especially, makes India thoroughly qualified to represent humanity, to save it from disaster and to see to it that sanity is brought to bear on those who have gone insane.

15 hrs.

I once again appeal, Sir, to the House that this resolution be accepted because it is a very sane resolution, and I also appeal to the country and to the Prime Minister to see to it that India's voice is heard as never before in history, during this wonderful time of the celebration of the Golden Lord of Peace, Gautama Buddha, which seems to come in very opportunely. I am sure, that the Prime Minister will not fail to carry out the demands not only of his own honest conscience but the honest and ardent wish of the people of India to stand by peace, the wish to live in peace, to see to it that all the nations live in peace, and no greater gift, as I said before, could be given at this juncture to the world than such a gift; and I hope that India will rise to the occasion and try to stop those nuclear tests, abolish the hydrogen and the atom bomb and bring back humanity to security, to happiness and to progress.

Shri Raghubir Sahai: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I entirely agree with the spirit of the Resolution and with the remarks of my learned friend, Shri Gidwani in support of it, but I am sorry, I do not approve of the language in which the Resolution has been couched and therefore, I have moved my substitute Resolution which runs thus:

> "This House recommends that having regard to the great dangers to which life is exposed as a result of nuclear explosions and with a view to seeing that atomic energy is made use of for the benefit of mankind rather than for its destruction, and in order to mobilise world opinion in that behalf, the Government of India should at an early date organise a conference of all such countries of the world as stand for the complete discontinuance of the nuclear and thermo-nuclear tests both on land as well as on water."

[Shri Raghubir Sahai]

You will see that the first part of the Resolution begins with a demand for setting up a Commission of scientists to investigate forthwith into the effects and extent of harm caused and causable by nuclear and thermo-nuclear tests, and in the same breath it says "tests and explosions which are becoming dangerous and deadly for millions of humanity." I submit that these two things are contradictory and by retaining this part of the Resolution, the very object of the Resolution would be defeated. That is why I have made a verbal change and moved my amendment. The atom bomb is a very well-known name since August 6, 1945, when the first atom bomb fell on Hiroshima and from the very useful brochure prepared by the Government of India and supplied to us, we find that as many as 78,000 men were killed and 37,000 persons were injured in that explosion of the atom bomb. We also know that the second bomb was exploded by America on Nagasaki and as a result of it 24,000 persons were killed and 23,000 persons were injured. We also know that as a result of these two explosions the Second World War came to a halt. But, nevertheless, we find that these tests are taking place every now and then. These tests are being undertaken by the U.S.A. the U.S.S.R. and U.K.

I submit that within this period—from 1945 to 1956—we have got very weighty opinions of scientists all over the world; they are unanimous in this opinion that these tests are very hazardous, they are very risky, they are very dangerous and they should be stopped.

With regard to the effect of these tests, it was clear from the case of Hiroshima and Nagasaki that not only most of the population of these two cities was wiped out and complete destruction of property took place, but as has been pointed out by Shri Gidwani, even the plant-life was exterminated. We know that the death-rate there was about 90 per cent within ½ mile of the place immediately below the burst, almost 50 per cent. between ½ mile and 1½ mile and not more than 1 per cent beyond 1½ mile. That is the further you go from the point of burst, the lesser the harm.

With regard to the results of these tests, it is quite clear by now that the nuclear explosion results in a (1) blast, (2) Thermal Radiation or Heat Flash and (3) Nuclear Radiation and (4) Fall-out. We also know that whether these explosions take place in the air, high above the surface of the earth or on earth itself or in water, the effects are the same. The blast, Thermal Radiation or Heat Flash, Nuclear Radiation and Fall-out result in a terrible disaster. Though their effect is caused for a very short time, the result is very disastrous. Although the fall-out takes as much time as upto 10 years. It is quite true that any immediate danger harmful to life and property may not be possible, but the inherent danger resulting from these tests is there, as we find from one of the tests that took place on 1st March, 1954 in Bikini Atoll, in the heart of the Pacific Ocean. Its danger area was said to be 7,000 square miles. The boat *Fukarya Maru*, Japanese Fishing boat was about 80—90 miles east of Bikini. A greyish white ash (fall-out) began to fall on the boat about 3½ hours after the explosion, and the shower continued for ¼ hours. The amount of ash deposited on the boat was estimated to be 50 grams per square meter of the boat's surface. It is said that the boatmen in that boat remained there for 13 days, and there were as many as 23. It is further said that out of these 23, 22 survived, i.e. only 1 died, but the case of that person who died is very important and has to be borne in mind. He was one Aikichi Kuboyama and it is said that he died 207 days after the test

took place. From the *Atomic News Digest* June, 1956, I find that:

> "Radiation dermatities, which healed while he was in hospital, affected his skin wherever the dust had touched it, leaving brown and white scars. Examination of his bone-marrow, where blood cells are formed, showed that the manufacture of both red and white blood cells had almost ceased.
>
> Gradually, his white cell count improved, but he was still desparately ill and had to have many transfusions of blood plasma and almost continual penicillin, streptomycin and other anti-biotics to help him resist infection.
>
> Jaundice developed towards the end of June and the Yellow colour deepened slowly showing that his liver was being damaged by the radio-active particles he had swallowed.
>
> In September, his ankles and abdomen began to swell and his lungs to fill with fluid. Pneumonia developed and he died on September 23, 1955."

So it was a case of slow death. It took 207 days for him to die.

After these disastrous effects on the health of persons, who were affected by these fall-outs and radiation, which have been proved by the various testimonies of scientists all over the country, there is absolutely no need for any further investigation by scientists. I find from the same *Digest* that there are opinions of eminent scientists like Shri U. K. Rai, Botanist in the Sir J. C. Bose Research Institute, Calcutta; Rogar Person, Dr. N. N. Das Gupta, Professor of Biophysics, Calcutta University; and Professor Haldane. All these scientists are of the opinion that fall-outs and radiation have very very disastrous effects on the health of human beings. Dr. Haldane says:

> "There would be large incidence of chronic ailments and deformity. If atom bombs were exploded for another 20 years or so at the present rate, the total number of cases of premature deaths in future generations would run into several lakhs."

All these terrible consequences are to take place if these tests are not stopped.

Then what are we to do under these circumstances? My humble suggestion is that we must 'rouse the world conscience'—the words which were used by our Prime Minister the other day. We know that we are passing through very delicate times. Only this morning's statement of the hon. Prime Minister on international situation tells us how delicate the situation is. There might be an opinion in this House that all we discuss just now may be a purely academic discussion. But, yet we feel that world opinion means a good deal in this age and in the year 1956. We find that world opinion has begun to assert itself. In this Egyptian crisis we find that the aggressors have stayed their hands, though temporarily. We also find that almost the entire world opinion is against the aggressors.

I would humbly plead one thing When the opportune time comes, let the Prime Minister take a lead in this matter and, like the previous Bandung Conference, a conference of all those countries of the world may be called in India, preferably those countries who stand for the complete discontinuance of these tests. Let us by calling such a Conference isolate the aggressors and the war-mongers.

Sir, by moving this amendment, I support the spirit of the resolution.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while speaking on this resolution I cannot but express the fact that on the floor of this House we

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

are making our observations on this extremely vital question in a year when we are celebrating the *Maha Parinirvana Divas* of Lord Buddha. I think that lends a great deal of significance to this resolution. I also believe that the statement on foreign affairs, which we had the privilege to listen to this morning, clinches the issue by saying that the choice is between hydrogen bomb and Panch Shila, and I cannot but think that a resolution of this kind, when passed on the floor of this House, will be strengthening the forces of Panch Shila, which are a great bulwark at this time for the peace of the world and for the safety of the nations.

Psychologists tell us that in every human being there are two kinds of wishes always at war. One of these wishes has been called by psychologists 'the life wish' and the other wish has been called 'the death wish'. It is believed that they are always in conflict with each other. According to psychologists when the 'death wish' triumph over the 'life wish' the dissolution of the human body takes place. This is the view point of psychologists. But I must say that human ingenuity, scientific inventiveness, had never given a more deadly expression to the collective 'death wish' of humanity than in the atom or the hydrogen bomb. As some persons have said: as in human beings so in human society and in human civilisations, there is always a race between suicide and survival. I believe that the scientists who have given us the atom or the hydrogen bomb and who have made possible these atomic explosions and other things have made it possible for humanity to commit suicide much more early than was possible. They have practically put back the forces for survival, which are there in all human societies and all human communities.

The problem before us is this: whether we are to survive or to perish. As I have already said, these atomic explosions are a symbol of our wish to perish and, I believe in our heart of hearts we do not want to perish. Therefore, these atomic explosions should be stopped forthwith. This is the psychological aspect of the problem.

I do not look upon this problem only from that angle. There are other aspects of the problem also. For instance there is the financial aspect. Sir, look at the human societies all over the world—in Asia, Africa and all the continents. What do we find? We find that most of us are not literate. We are suffering from ignorance. We do not have enough of literacy. Again, I find that the incidence of disease is very high all over the world; of course, there may be some countries which may be more fortunate than others, but I am talking of the world in general. Also, there are not to be found the amenities of life in such adequacy as we desire. I think these things make us feel that the constructive needs of humanity, the basic needs of humanity should be attended to much more than the destructive impulses of humanity. I know there are peaceful uses of atomic energy. I know there are some countries in the world where certain stations have been set up to make use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. Of course, everything can be made use of for the purpose of peace. But while I believe that the uses of atomic energy for peace are great, I believe also that its potentialities for destruction are much greater.

Atomic energy is not an unmixed blessing. I would say that if it is a blessing, it tends more to evil than to good. Therefore, I believe that the peaceful uses of atomic energy should, at this time, be kept out of view altogether, and we should not be lulled into sleep by the siren songs of those who tell us that atomic energy is going to replace coal, fuel, this, that and the other. I believe that this potential weapon for the destruction of humanity should be taken away from humanity even though it may be said that it can do some good to the world.

Now, we want money for our schools. All over the world, money is needed for building schools and other things. It is not only in India that huge sums are needed for this purpose. But we are not using money for beneficent proposes. We are going to use that money for purposes which, I should say, are diabolical, devilish and fiendish. We are going to use that money for purposes which, I believe, are not going to subserve the interests of humanity in any sense of the word. I would say that the money which goes into the atomic explosion tests and into the manufacture of the atomic bombs and other things should be utilised for the welfare of humanity, for the good of the people of the world and not be made use of for the destructive purposes.

Our Prime Minister said at the opening session of the conference of the UNESCO that the UNESCO represents the conscience of humanity. I believe I have sometimes listened, on the floor of this House, to utterances which have in a way given expression to that conscience of humanity. I am thankful to Shri Gidwani for bringing forward this resolution, because, this represents, I should say, the innermost urges of humanity. It makes an appeal to the conscience of humanity and in this sense, we should not try to go ahead with these things.

Of course, it has been said that the poet's eye glances from heaven to earth and from earth to heaven. I would say that these atomic explosions cover everything—from earth to heaven and from heaven to earth. There is no part of life which is not touched by the atomic weapons. Without trying to cover the ground which has already been covered by my friends, I would say that plants, fish, animals and human beings,—all these —suffer on account of atomic explosions. At the same time, we have to remember that while there are short-term ravages and damages wrought by these atomic explosions, there are also long-term damages done by them. Those long-term damages sometimes outnumber the short-term damages.

Shri Gidwani referred to Nagasaki. Of course, Nagasaki is a living picture of what things like atomic bombs did. But the invisible damages done by these things are also there. One part of this resolution says that this problem should be investigated. I beg to differ from the framer of the resolution on this point. We have already done some investigation. We have done, if I may say so, a sample survey of the evil effects of atomic explosions. That sample survey has proved that these things are not going to do any good to mankind. Even if that sample survey is not enough, I do not think any detailed and elaborate survey would do us any good. Therefore, I believe that the investigation aspect of the resolution should not be there. We already know about the effects. The experiments made by the scientists of India, of England and of other countries have born out that these atomic explosions are not in anyway favourable to the good of humanity.

Therefore, the problem for us at this time is this: We should awaken the conscience of the world to the evil effects of atomic explosions. We should organise public opinion all over the world with regard to this matter. We should get together all those countries and all those persons who want a ban on things like this. The problem, thus, is one of mobilisation and not one of investigation. I would say that we have already a few good friends in the field. There is Japan which has seen for itself what these things mean. From Hungary there has come a voice saying that these nuclear tests should be banned. Even in U.S.A. there are persons who want to outlaw these things. In canada, there are persons who say that these are not going to do any good to mankind.

So, there are voices. But these voices are not so potent. I would say that they are feeble. However, the voices are there, though they are not so well-organised as to make themselves felt in the councils and chancelleries

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

of the world. I am glad that our Parliament is going to raise its voice against the atomic explosions. I believe that we should have a new Bandung Conference. The previous Bandung Conference gave a new orientation to world policy, namely, Panch Shila. So, when one thinks of aggression in any country, we have got a moral yardstick to measure these things. I would, therefore, say that there should be a conference like the Bandung Conference where we should give a new lead to the world saying that world opinion should be organised so as to make the atomic explosions a thing of the past.

Some persons think that these atomic explosions and other things are symbols of progress of humanity. Look at the distance which humanity has travelled! Look at the distance which humanity has travelled—the distance along the road of intelligence, progress and all that! I am not one of those persons who would say that by making these atomic explosions we are showing our intelligence or anything of the kind to the world at large. I think that, by showing these things, one lapses into a new kind of barbarism, a new kind of primitivism. There is the barbarism of ignorance and there is also primitivism of ignorance. But there is also the barbarism of over-intelligence, and there is also a primitivism of too much of science. Therefore, I would say that this problem need not be investigated into. Knowing fully well what these things mean, we should have a conference of persons of goodwill—I am using the title of a novel written in French—and we should see to it that our voice is raised in conjunction with the voice of other countries in order to ban and outlaw all these explosions. I think that is the path which humanity should tread. India has shown to the people of the world many times the way; and, I think here is another opportunity for India to show the way to the world today. I would not be so presumptuous as to say that we should show the way to the world; anyhow, I would say that India should take the lead in this matter, as it took the lead at Bandung and try to put a ban on these nefarious inventions of science.

श्री वि० घ० देशपांडे (गुना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस प्रस्ताव को सामने रखने वाले अपने मित्र श्री गिडवानी की सद्भावना का मैं आदर करता हूं । इस के साथ ही साथ इस सदन में जो बड़ी दयाभूत भावना से भाषण हो रहे हैं उन के लिये भी मेरे हृदय में बड़ी श्रद्धा है । आज प्रातःकाल हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने संसार के समक्ष यह सवाल रक्खा है कि पंचशील या हाइड्रोजन बम ? इस के पीछे जो आधारभूत दया की भावना है उस का भी मैं आदर करता हूं । परन्तु इस के साथ ही साथ मुझे यह भी स्मरण है कि आज हम सन् १९५६ में रह रहे हैं । २५०० साल पूर्व बुद्ध परिनिर्वाण के प्राचीन काल से हम ऐटम बम के युग में आ गये हैं । इस युग में इस प्रकार का प्रस्ताव प्रभावशाली हो सकता है इस को मानने के लिये मैं तैयार नहीं हूं । मेरे मित्र श्री दी० चं० शर्मा ने कहा कि इस के लिये एक सम्मेलन बुलाया जाय । मैं अणु अस्त्र या न्यूक्लियर वेपन से इतना नहीं डरता हूं जितना इन कांफरेन्सों से डरता हूं । कांफरेंसों से कुछ फायदा हो सकता है, इस को मानने के लिये मैं तैयार नहीं हूं, और न यही मानने के लिये तैयार हूं कि अणु अस्त्र के खिलाफ इस सदन के प्रस्ताव पास करने से पैसेफिक महासागर में शांति हो जायेगी । यह भी एक बड़ा विराधाभास है कि इस शान्त महासागर में ही अणु अस्त्र डाले जाते हैं । इंगलैंड से दूर, अमरीका से दूर, रशिया से दूर, ऐशिया के देशों के नजदीक, इन बमों का प्रयोग हो रहा है, इस से हमें कष्ट अवश्य होता है । इस के प्रयोग से पृथ्वी की सम्पूर्ण मानवता बिखर रही है, यह मैं जानता हूं । इस का दुष्परिणाम भी मुझे पता है, बच्चों के जीवन का नाश इस से होता है, हजारों और लोगों की मृत्यु इस से हुई है, और मरने

वाले हैं, यह भी मैं देखता हूं । परन्तु इस के साथ ही साथ जिस को अंग्रेजी में चिकेन-हाइड्रेड कहते हैं, किसी का दिल मुर्गे जैसा होता है, वे लोग तरह तरह की बातें सोचते हैं । उन की इस बात को मैं नहीं समझ प प्रलय होने वाली है, पृथ्वी समाप्त होने है । हमारे मद्रास के चक्रवर्ती राजगोपालाचार्य एक पत्र आइजनहावर को भेजते हैं, एक पत्र रूसियों को भेजते हैं कि यह अणु शस्त्रों का प्रयोग बन्द कर दीजिये । मैं जानता हूं कि न उन के पत्रों का कोई प्रभाव होने वाला है और न हमारे प्रस्ताव का । बात यह है कि बीसवीं सदी में यह सांयंस का नया मार्ग आया है । प्राचीन काल में भी जो नारायण अस्त्र का प्रयोग होता था तो हम समझते थे कि सारी दुनिया समाप्त हो गई, लेकिन उस का प्रति अस्त्र दुनिया में निकल आया । जब एअरोप्लेनस से बाबिंग होने लगी तब बहुत से लोग थे जो कहते थे कि पृथ्वी समाप्त होगी । एच० जी० वेल्स ने एक किताब में लिखा कि ऐटम से सब लोग मर जायेंगे, और पूरी पृथ्वी का नाश होगा । लेकिन वेल्स की बात सच नहीं निकली : लोग समझने लगे थे कि साल दो साल में प्रलयकाल आता है, लेकिन वह नहीं आया । मैं सदन के सम्मुख रखना चाहता हूं कि अणुशस्त्र बुरी चीजें तो जरूर हैं, परन्तु उस का शास्त्र बुरा है ऐसा मैं मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हुं । दुनिया में न शस्त्रवाद बन्द हुआ है और न युद्धवाद बन्द होने वाला है । मिलिटरिज्म पहले से चलता था, आज भी चल रहा है । हम प्राचीन काल में रहने वाले होने के कारण, वास्तविकतावादी न होने के कारण, आज की बीसवीं सदी में रहने योग्य न होने के कारण, दूसरों को गाली देते हैं, लेकिन २५०० साल से पहले के पत्थरों में क्या लिखा है, उस से स्फूर्ति लेने वाले होने के कारण पंचशील की पुरानी बातों को खोज कर रख रहे हैं । यह अणु अस्त्र अच्छा है, यह मैं नहीं कहता । इन शस्त्रों का दुरुपयोग दुनिया में हम दूसरों के नाश के लिये कर रहे हैं, लेकिन हम यहां से शांति का उपदेश करें, या इस संसद् के बाहर धर्म सभायें करें, कोई बुद्ध का संदेश संसार के सामने रक्खें, इस से इस तरह की चीजों का प्रतिकार हो सकता है, इस को मैं नहीं मानता । शस्त्र को बन्द करने के लिये एक ही सीधा रास्ता है कि उस से बलवान शस्त्र की खोज की जाय । हन्दुस्तान यदि सच मुच शस्त्र का प्रतिकार करना चाहता है या दुनिया का कोई देश शस्त्र का सच्चा प्रतिकार करना चाहता है तो अमरीका या रशिया के पास जिस प्रकार के अणु शस्त्र और न्यूक्लियर वेपन्स हैं, उन के से बलवान न्यूक्लियर वेपन्स हिन्दुस्तान जैसे देशों के हाथ में होने चाहियें । तभी हम पृथ्वी पर जो युद्ध की प्रणाली बन रही है, उस को समाप्त कर सकते हैं । हम केवल पंचशील का उपदेश करने से या कृष्णा मेनन को दुनिया के सब देशों में घुमाने से दुनिया में शांति प्रस्थापित कर सकेंगे, ऐसी आशा करना व्यर्थ होगा । दूसरे व्यावहारिकता और वास्तविकतावाद की दृष्टि से भी मैं समझता हूं कि अमरीका, इंग्लैंड और रशिया का जो अनुभव हम ने किया है, उस के अनुसार हम यहां बैठ कर उन के सम्बन्ध में मैजिस्ट्रेट का काम कर रहे हैं । यह कहना कि अंग्रेज ने गलती की, इजराइल बुरा है, रशिया ने आधा ठीक किया, रास्ता दूसरा है, इस प्रकार मैजिस्ट्रेट का काम करने से हम को आशा नहीं है कि कुछ हो सकेगा । हम आज देख रहे हैं कि दुनिया के सब देश अपने राष्ट्रीय हित, नैशनल सेल्फ इन्टरेस्ट तथा अपनी शस्त्रशक्ति के बल पर अपना सारा कारोबार चला रहे हैं । यह देखने के पश्चात् कि दुनिया में आज शस्त्र और पाशव बल चल रहा है, हिन्दुस्तान अध्दात्यवाद का प्रचार और प्रेम से दूसरों का पथप्रदर्शन करने का प्रयत्न करता रहे और इस प्रकार प्रेम के मार्ग का अनुसरण कर के यह आशा करता रहे कि दुनिया से अणु शस्त्र खत्म हो जायगा, तो यह नहीं हो सकता । यहां प्रस्ताव पास करने से अणुशस्त्र खत्म नहीं हो सकता । जब तक इस देश की शक्ति नहीं बढ़ती,

[श्री० वि० ध० देशपांडे]

जब तक दुनिया में अणुशस्त्र चलाने वालों को रोकने के लिये, उन को समाप्त करने के लिये पर्याप्त शक्ति हमारे हाथ में नहीं आती, तब तक हमारे जितने भी रेजोल्यूशन हैं उन का कुछ भी प्रभाव नहीं हो सकता है। इन प्रस्तावों से जो दुखी लोग हैं, अच्छे भले आदमी हैं, लेकिन कष्ट में हैं, उन की सहायता नहीं कर सकते हैं। मैं जानता हूं हमारे गिडवानी साहब बहुत अच्छे आदमी हैं, हिन्दुस्तान की पार्लियामेंट बहुत अच्छी है, लेकिन यहां पर स्पीच दे देने से ही तो दुनिया की शक्ति नहीं समाप्त हो जायगी। दुनियां की शक्तियां एक दम से शस्त्रों का प्रयोग करना बन्द नहीं कर देंगी। कुछ समय पहले मैं समझता था कि युद्ध का टेम्परेचर कुछ कम हो गया है, लेकिन आज देखा कि इंग्लैण्ड में जरा भी परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ, हम ने देखा कि उस का टेम्परेचर ११० डिगरी से ऊपर पहुंच चुका था। रूस तो ठंडा मुल्क था, लेकिन उस का टेम्परेचर उस से भी ज्यादा बढ़ गया। हम ने देख लिया कि जब किसी राष्ट्र के हित का सवाल आता है तब किसी का भी टेम्परेचर कम नहीं होता है और इस कारण आज के शस्त्र युग में, आज के नये जमाने में शस्त्रों के विरुद्ध बात करना बुरी बात है। मुझे तो जब कोई कहता है कि प्रलयकाल होने वाला है, पृथ्वी समाप्त होने वाली है तो मैं जवाब देता हूं कि इस में डरने की कोई बात नहीं है, जब सब समाप्त ही होने वाला है तब हम भी मरेंगे, पाकिस्तान भी मरेगा, इंग्लैण्ड भी मरेगा और रूस भी मरेगा, सब मर जायेंगे। लेकिन इस डर से कि पृथ्वी समाप्त होगी, उस के समाप्त होने के पहले यह समझना कि हम मर गये, उन लोगों के साथ मैं नहीं हूं। हमें दुनिया में रहना है, आज दुनिया के लोग लड़ाई कर रहे हैं, शस्त्रों का प्रयोग कर रहे हैं, आज हमारे शस्त्र का प्रयोग अगर उन के बराबर नहीं है, तो उस में हम वृद्धि करें और जब तक हम में शक्ति हो हम उन की मुखालिफत करते रहें।

एक बात ठीक है, हमारे पास ऐटम बम नहीं है, अमरीका और रूस के पास है, उन के खिलाफ हम क्यों नहीं चलते? बात यह है कि यह सीधा रास्ता नहीं है। पहली बात तो यह है कि इस प्रकार की बात करने से कोई दुनिया का आदमी आप की सुनने वाला नहीं है। दूसरे देशों में बहुत विकास हो रहा है शस्त्रों में सुधार हो रहा है। आज की सायंस पहले से अच्छी है, न्यूक्लियर सायंस है। इस न्यूक्लियर सायंस के मामले में अगर देश के लोग और हमारी सरकार महत्वकांक्षी रहेगी तो हम भी अपने देश के अन्दर न्यूक्लियर शस्त्र बढ़ा सकेंगे और इतनी कर लेंगे कि कोई भी देश न्यूक्लियर वेपन्स का प्रयोग नहीं कर सकेंगे और उस के बाद एक हाथ में पंचशील और दूसरे हाथ में ऐटम बम ले कर चल सकेंगे। जब आप के एक हाथ में पंचशील होगा और दूसरे हाथ में ऐटम बम होगा, तभी संसार आप की बात को सुनेगा और आप की बात को मानेगा। हमारा प्राचीन आदर्श रहा है--

अग्रतः चतुरो वेदा : पृष्टतः सशरं धनुः
इदं ब्राह्मं इदं क्षात्रं शापादपि शरादपि।

आप का पंचशील तब प्रभावी हो सकता है जब आप के पास भी अणु शस्त्र तथा दूसरे प्रभावशाली शस्त्र होंगे। यदि आप यह समझते हैं कि आप दुर्बल होते हुए लैक्चर देकर या कांफ्रेंसिस कर के दुनिया में शांति स्थापित कर सकते हैं और अणु शस्त्रों का मुकाबला पंचशील के मंत्रगान से कर सकते हैं तो इस चीज को मैं मानने को तैयार नहीं हूं। शस्त्रबल का मुकाबला अधिक शस्त्रबल से और प्रभावी शस्त्रबल से ही हो सकता है। एक आदमी जो दुर्बल होता है यदि वह इस प्रकार के उपदेश ही देता रहे तो उस का सिवाय इस के कि

मखौल हो रहा हो और कुछ भी प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता है । इस तरह से उपदेश देना न तो बाहर के देशों के लिये ही उपयोगी हो सकता है और न ही आन्तरिक राजनीति के लिये ही यह चीज प्रभावशाली हो सकती है । इस का कारण यह है कि हम ने आज देख लिया है माइट इज राइट वाली बात ही ठीक उतर रही है । जो शक्तिशाली देश हैं उन्हीं की बात आज दुनिया मानती है । यह बात उन लोगों के दिमाग में भी आ गई होगी जो कि आज तक आंखें बन्द किये बैठे थे और यह समझते थे कि दुनिया उन की मानती है । यह उसी तरह से है जिस तरह से कि एक बिल्ली जब दूध पीने को जाती है तो अपनी आंखें बन्द कर लेती है और समझती है कि दुनिया अन्धी हो जायेगी । आज हम ओम शान्ति शान्ति शान्ति करते हैं और जो बातें ढ़ाई हजार वर्ष पहले ही कही गई थीं उन का प्रचार आज बीसवीं सदी में करते हैं । जो लोग इस तरह की बातें करते हैं और जो इन पर दुनिया को चलाना चाहते हैं, मैं समझता हूं अब उन की आंखें खुल गई होंगी । आज दुनिया में उन के कितने दोस्त हैं यह वे जानते ही हैं । न अमरीका उन का दोस्त है और न ही रूस । उन के मैत्री सम्बन्ध न इंगलैंड के साथ हैं और न फ्रांस के साथ । अगर कभी हमला हो जाये तो आप अपने प्रस्तावों द्वारा या अपने भाषणों द्वारा या अपने प्रचार द्वारा उस को रोक सकेंगे या पंच शील द्वारा रोक सकेंगे इसको मैं मानता नहीं हूं । इस तरह की बातें कर के आप युद्ध को समाप्त नहीं कर सकेंगे । मैं यहां पर यह भी कह देना चाहता हूं कि मैं कोई युद्धवादी नहीं हूं, मैं चाहता हूं कि दुनिया में शान्ति स्थापित हो, मैं चाहता हूं कि दुनिया में आज जो अन्याय हो रहा है, उस का अन्त हो । लेकिन आज जो लोग केवल शान्ति का उपदेश देते हैं, मेरे विचार में वे यह नहीं चाहते हैं कि दुनिया में शान्ति स्थापित हो । इस तरह के प्रस्ताव पास कर के तथा बिना अपनी शस्त्र शक्ति को बढ़ाये हुए आप दुनिया में शान्ति स्थापित नहीं कर सकते । इसलिये श्री गिडवानी ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है और इस सदन के अन्य सदस्यों ने उस का समर्थन किया है तथा उस के प्रति सहानुभूति प्रकट की है और उन के हृदय में जो चिन्ता है, जो बुद्ध का सन्देश है, जो पंडित नेहरू की स्मृति है तथा उसके प्रति जो भावनायें हैं, उन सब का आदर करते हुए, तथा नेहरू जी की वीर पूजा की जो भावना उन के अन्दर है, उस का भी गौरव करते हुए मैं यह कहे बिना नहीं रह सकता कि यदि यह प्रस्ताव दो एक महीने पूर्व रखा गया होता तो मैं इस से सहमत हो सकता था । लेकिन आज जब कि विश्व में काली का नृत्य और रुद्र का नृत्य पृथ्वी पर चल रहा है ऐसे युद्ध में केवल शान्ति का पाठ पढ़ना तथा पढ़ाना केवल हास्यमय ही है ।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि जो आप लोग कहना चाहते हैं उस को शान्ति से कहें और सोच समझ कर कहें, नहीं तो आप की जो बातें हैं यदि उन को कोई सुनेगा और पढ़ेगा तो वह हंसेगा और आप का मखौल ही उड़ायेगा ।

Shri Kamath: Earlier this afternoon, rounding off his peroration on the explosive international situation brought about by Anglo-French aggression in Egypt and Soviet aggression in Hungary, the Prime Minister said that the choice before the world is the hydrogen bomb and Panch Shila. I wish those countries which have accepted Panch Shila had taken vigorous steps towards the abandonment or halting of these nuclear and thermo-nuclear test explosions. But, unfortunately, one of the Panch Shila countries, the U.S.S.R., is still persisting in the production of thermo nuclear weapons. It may be argued by my friend opposite that this Panch Shila subscribed to by Russia regulates only the Indo-Russian relations, that is, relations between India and Russia. If it protects India against Russian aggression, we are thankful, but the spirit of Panch Shila, I suppose goes beyond that. Otherwise, the Prime Minister would not have ended his statement, rounded off his statement,

[Shri Kamath]

with that very fine phrase: "the choice today is between the hydrogen bomb and the Panch Shila." Unfortunately —I am constrained to say—the Prime Minister's reaction, which has got a bearing on the second part of this Resolution which says "organised moral pressure be brought on the concerned nations" etc., on the explosions in various parts of the world has never been uniform. When the U.S.A. exploded the first hydrogen bomb the Prime Minister's reaction was swift. But when the U.S.S.R. exploded the hydrogen bomb, Mr. Khruschev and his comrade Mr. Bulganin, were on Indian soil and you will recollect—the House will also recollect—that Mr. Khruschev had the temerity, the affrontery to announce on Indian soil,—when he was a guest of India,—that Russia had exploded the hydrogen bomb some three or four weeks earlier. Though it happened sometime earlier, he wanted to announce it on Indian soil. That is how they observe Panch Shila; The Panch Shila was proclaimed to the world from Moscow first when the Prime Minister went there last year. Mr . Khruschev came here subsequently. But he announced the explosion of hydrogen bomb on the Indian soil. The Prime Minister was going about with them, millions were acclaiming them, and the people took Russia for a Panch Shila country. So, the announcement of Mr. Khruschev about explosion of hydrogen bomb in Indian soil was on affront to us and I do not take it in any other manner.

Now, the Prime Minister was swift in his reaction and in his condemnation of the American explosion two or three years ago. The same thing has been repeated recently. We all welcome the condemnation of aggression against Egypt by Anglo-French forces. But we all deplore the delay in the condemnation of Russian aggression on Hungarian soil. I am not going into it deeply.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This Resolution is about the use of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons.

Shri Kamath: I am not going deep into it. But I do not want a double standard in condemning American explosions and Russian explosions. The Russian explosion is also equally reprehensible and I wish to condemn it and especially its announcement on the Indian soil. The announcement should not have taken place on the Indian soil and the Prime Minister should have condemned that. He failed to do that and I deeply deplore it.

Coming to the point raised by my hon. friend Mr. Deshpande, I am prepared to agree that however much we may be frightened about the use of atomic and hydrogen bombs, the world will not come to an end so easily or so soon. When gun powder was first invented and when it was first tried in England, we were told that we would be nearing the end of the world. When the X-Ray was first invented by the scientific world, the world was mortally afraid of it, but subsequently antidotes came in. What I want to say is that we should not get panicky about such scientific inventions. Such inventions have been made in the past and we will have the same in the future also. At the recent Asian Socialists' Conference which met at Bombay, of which we are very proud, reference was made to the nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons and for the immediate abandonment of tests of such deadly weapons of war.

I would like to say before I close, that this matter cannot and should not be taken piecemeal but it should be taken up with the general question of disarmament of conventional weapons. We cannot have abandonment of these dangerous nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons, and, at the same, go ahead with the production of all kinds of weapons and testing of them. Recently, phosphorus shells were fired at Budapest. These are as bad and as deadly as atomic bombs. This question should, therefore, be taken up with the question of general disarmament of conventional weapons and not separately.

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): What has all this to do with the banning of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He only wants to say that the argument should be whether they should also be prevented or not. The question whether they should be prevented or not can come separately.

Shri Kamath: Otherwise it will not be effective. It will be futile so far as our peace effort, Panch Shila, is concerned.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Let us have your amendment.

Shri Kamath: You are often too late and too little; that is the unfortunate part of it. I am in support of the Resolution, But with his proviso with this rider, if I may put it that way. The other day, on the opening day of this session, the hon. Prime Minister, speaking about the latest position with regard to the response of the U.S.A., the United Kingdom and the U.S.S.R. to India's call for the abandonment or halting of these nuclear test explosions, stated that these test explosions have been continued by all these countries and that they have expressed the hope that sometime or other they will stop it, but if one Power stops, the others will get an advantage. In the recent American elections, the candidate who has now been elected Vice-President said in the course of a speech that abandonment of such weapons would be catastrophic non-sense. It is almost on a par with Khruschev's cheeky proclamation on Indian soil. India is not, today, in a position to exercise the moral force that is referred to in the Resolution. That is my point. India, I am afraid, is not in a position today—I do not want to say India, because I do not want to malign a whole people—but my friends opposite in the Government are not in a position to bring a moral pressure to bear upon the countries, by their condemning the explosion of atomic weapons by U.S.A., and not U.S.S.R. similarly, and by not condemning the aggression of U.S.S.R. in Hungary, while condemning Anglo-French action in Egypt.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is again reverting to the old argument.

Shri Gidwani: There will be debate on foreign affairs for two days.

Shri Kamath: The Government is not today in the position it was in three or four years ago. It does not command that moral force which it did previously. It cannot bring to bear moral pressure on the nations of the world.

Shri B. S. Murthi: Three or four years back the hon. Member was not here.

Shri Kamath: I would only say in the end that this Government which has broadcast Panch Shila to the nations of the world should do its first duty in this matter, namely, to bring pressure to bear upon those countries which have accepted Panch Shila. Then only can they influence the other countries of the world with any effect. This is an elementary duty; and they should not fail to do it. Of the three big nations, the U.S.S.R. is the only country which has adopted the principles of Panch Shila. It is the duty of the Government to bring pressure upon Russia and to see that they abandon these nuclear tests. And then, it will be time, if not simultaneously, for the Government to bring pressure to bear upon all other nations of the world for a ban on nuclear and the thermo-nuclear weapons.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : (जिला बनारस-मध्य) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस प्रश्न पर हम को राजनीतिक और मानुषिक दोनों दृष्टियों से विचार करना आवश्यक है । हमारे भाइयों ने और खास तौर से हिन्दू सभा के माननीय सदस्य ने बड़े जोरों के साथ कहा कि संहारक शक्ति की उपासना होनी चाहिये—काली और दुर्गा की पूजा होनी

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

चाहिये। लेकिन हम को इस बात का भी स्मरण रखना चाहिये कि काली और दुर्गा का एक दूसरा रूप भी है—वह रूप है मां का। सारे संसार में जितने भी जीव हैं, वे उस मां की सन्तान हैं। तो फिर हम काली और दुर्गा की उपासना मां के रूप में क्यों न करें, इस पहलू को हिन्दू सभा के माननीय सदस्य भूल गए।

हम को यह विचार करना है कि आज एशिया में चार युद्ध विराम रेखायें हैं। यूरोप या अमरीका या आस्ट्रेलिया में कहीं भी कोई युद्ध-विराम रेखा—सीज—फायर लाइन—नहीं है। अगर वह कहीं है, तो केवल एशिया के भूखंड पर है। आज ऐशिया के इन चार क्षेत्रों में युद्ध-विराम की स्थिति है—काश्मीर, कोरिया, वियटनाम और ईजिप्ट तथा इजराइल के बीच में। इसी प्रकार आप देखेंगे कि अणु-बम का जो प्रयोग किया गया, वह केवल ऐशिया के भूखंड पर किया गया। उस का प्रयोग यूरोप में नहीं किया गया। उस का प्रयोग हिटलर के खिलाफ नहीं किया गया। उस का प्रयोग केवल ऐशिया में ऐशिया के निवासियों के विरुद्ध किया गया।

आज हमारे सामने दो ही रास्ते हैं—या तो हम संहारक शक्ति का आश्रय लें और या ऐसी शक्ति का आश्रय लें, जो कि मनुष्य को शान्ति दे सकती है। यह एक विचित्र समस्या है कि जिन के पास एटम बम है—अर्थात् यू० के०, अमेरीका और सोवियत रूस—उन के भय की छाया में आज विश्व गुजर रहा है। इस भय की छाया से हमारा दूर होना—मुक्त होना—आवश्यक है और इसलिये दूर होना आवश्यक है कि अगर हम इस से दूर नहीं होते, तो विश्व में शान्ति स्थापित नहीं हो सकती है। मैं बड़ी नम्रता के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि इन चार क्षेत्रों में सीज-फायर कहीं दस बरस से चला आ रहा है, कहीं आठ बरस से और कहीं दो चार बरस से चला आ रहा है, लेकिन इस सीज-फायर की समस्या को संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ अभी तक हल नहीं कर पाया है। उस ने इस समस्या को इसलिये हल नहीं किया है कि वह ऐशिया के भूखंड पर है और उस का सम्बन्ध हम काले लोगों से है। हम काले लोग चाहे मरें चाहे जियें, इस की उस को परवाह नहीं है। अगर एटम बम का प्रयोग किया गया, तो हम काले लोगों पर ही किया गया—गोरों पर नहीं किया गया। इस समस्या के इस पहलू को भी हम को अपने सामने रखना चाहिये।

हम को यह देखना चाहिये कि हम को पंच-शील का अनुशीलन करना है या अणुशक्ति का। अगर पंचशील का अनुशीलन करना है, तो उस का उद्देश्य शान्ति है और अणुशक्ति का अनुशीलन करना है, तो उस का उद्देश्य संहार है। हिन्दू सभा के माननीय सदस्य ने शस्त्रबल का जिक्र किया। वह चले गये हैं। मैं उन को पंचतंत्र का श्लोक सुनाना चाहता था। उस में कहा गया है कि शस्त्र और शास्त्र दो विद्यायें हैं। दो रास्ते हैं। लेकिन शस्त्र का प्रयोग वृद्धावस्था में हास्य का कारण होता है। शास्त्र विद्या शांति की विद्या है, वह हमेशा कायम रहती है। इस वास्ते हमें ऐसी विद्या का अनुसरण करना चाहिये जो कि शान्ति की विद्या हो और जिस से मानवता का संहार न हो।

16 hrs.

दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि इस वक्त जिन लोगों के पास अणुशक्ति है, वे सब ईसाई राष्ट्र हैं, सब क्राइस्ट को मानने वाले हैं,। क्राइस्ट ने कुछ दिन पहले कहा था, अर्थात् २००० वर्ष पूर्व, कि संहार करने वाला संहार का ही शिकार होता है। जो मनुष्य शस्त्र तैयार करता है, और शस्त्र का आश्रय लेता है, उस का संहार शस्त्र के द्वारा ही होता है। बाईबिल में यह बात आज से २००० वर्ष पहले कही गई थी,

और जिन राष्ट्रों के पास आज अणुबम है, वे सब इसी धर्म के मानने वाले हैं। उसी बाईबिल में एक जगह और कहा गया है कि प्रेम करने वाले ईश्वर के राज्य में स्थान पाते हैं। मैं अपने लायक दोस्त हिन्दू महा सभा के सदस्य से कहना चाहता हूं कि प्रेम कीजिये। जब आप प्रेम करेंगे तो प्रेम से आप को ईश्वर का राज्य मिलेगा। मनुष्य मात्र से प्रेम कीजिये, विश्व से प्रेम कीजिये, उस के द्वारा आप को ईश्वर का प्रेम मिलेगा। शस्त्र का प्रेम करने से आप का संहार होगा।

साथ ही साथ मैं अपने इजराइली भाइयों से कहना चाहता हूं कि ओल्ड टेस्टामेंट में (देवदूत मूसा माजेज) ने कहा है कि मानव ईश्वर की संतान है। जो संहार का प्रयास करता है, उस पर ईश्वर का कोप होता है, अर्थात् इस मानवता का जो संहार करना चाहेगा, चाहे वह दुनिया का कोई भी राष्ट्र हो, उस संहारक पर ईश्वर का कोप होगा, ईश्वर उस को क्षमा नहीं कर सकता। इस वास्ते मैं इजराइली राष्ट्र से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि वह अपने ओल्ड टेस्टामेंट को देखे, अपने तूरात को देखे, अपने इंजील को देखे कि उस में उन के पैगम्बर ने उन के वास्ते क्या आदेश दिया था।

महाभारत में आप पावेंगे कि जब दोनों सेनायें युद्ध में लड़ीं तो ब्रह्मास्त्र का प्रयोग किया गया, पाशुपत अस्त्र का प्रयोग किया गया, आग्नेय अस्त्रों का प्रयोग किया गया, उन शस्त्रों के प्रयोग करने का फल यह निकला कि दोनों तरफ से जितने लोग थे सब का संहार हो गया। केवल उन में से पांच आदमी बचे। महाभारत का आखिर क्या उद्देश्य है। अन्त में व्यास जी ने लिखा कि महाभारत का मूल रहस्य यह है कि मनुष्य से प्रेम करो, अहिंसा का आश्रय लो और यदि मनुष्य से प्रेम करोगे तो दुनिया में शांति रहेगी। यही गीता का भी उपदेश है। हमारे भगवान बुद्ध का नाम बहुत ज्यादा लिया गया। श्री देशपांडे जी ने भी उन के वचनों का आश्रय लेने का प्रयास किया। भगवान बुद्ध ने कहा है कि शत्रुता का अन्त शत्रुता से नहीं होता, शत्रुता का अन्त प्रेम से होता है। क्रोध से क्रोध को जय नहीं होती, क्रोध की जय अक्रोध से होती है। उसी तरह से ऐटम से ऐटम का नाश नहीं होगा। अणुबम का नाश होगा हमारे उचित विचारों से, हमारे प्रेम से। इस वास्ते मैं कहता हूं कि अणुबम से मनुष्य का दिमाग ऊंचा है, मनुष्य की शांति ऊंची है क्योंकि अणुबम का बनाने वाला जो मनुष्य है, परिमाणु बम ने मानव को नहीं बनाया है। मानव ने उसे बनाया है। इसलिये जैसा शर्मा जी और हमारे दूसरे दोस्तों ने कहा है हमें उसे रोकना चाहिये। ऐटम बम के बारे में जगत बहुत ही बढ़ गया है। उस का आविष्कार हो गया है। हमें सोचना चाहिये कि उस के प्रतिकार के लिये हम क्या करें। मेरा यह निवेदन है कि हमारे सामने दो ही रास्ते हैं, एक तो शांति का रास्ता है और दूसरा युद्ध का। हम को चाहिये कि हम अणुशक्ति का प्रयोग करें शांति के लिये, अपने आर्थिक विकास के लिये, न कि उस का प्रयोग हम संहार के लिये करें।

साथ ही हमारे हिन्दू महासभा के दोस्त ने एक बात और कही कि जिस के हाथ में शक्ति है वही दुनिया में राज्य करेगा। हिन्दुस्तान के पास भी अणुबम होता तो उस की बात दुनिया में सुनी जाती। मैं उन से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि भगवान ने आखिर यह वेद की रचना क्यों की, शास्त्र क्यों बनाये। मैं अपने हिन्दू महासभा के सदस्य का तथा दूसरे सदस्यों का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं, कि एक दफा जब देश में अराजकता फैली तो जितने देवता लोग थे वे भगवान के पास गये, ब्रह्मा के पास गये, कि देश में बड़ा अनाचार फैला है, मत्स्य न्याय हो रहा है। मत्स्य न्याय को रोकने के लिये ब्रह्मा ने मनु का सृजन किया। बताया कि मत्स्य न्याय को रोकना हिन्दू शास्त्र और हिन्दू धर्म का उद्देश्य है। आज

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

शक्ति से शक्ति नहीं रोकी जा सकती, शक्ति प्रेम से रोकी जा सकती है, शक्ति अहिंसा से रोकी जा सकती है, मत्स्य न्याय को दूर करने का तरीका प्रेम का आश्रय लेना है। इसलिये मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं और अपने हिन्दू महासभा के माननीय सदस्य से कहना चाहता हूं कि दुर्गा की पूजा मां के रूप में करें तो अच्छा है, दुर्गा की पूजा संहारक शक्ति के रूप में हम न करें। हमारे यहां कहा जाता है :

'सत्यं, शिवं, सुन्दरम्'

काशी में लोग बम बम महादेव कहते हैं। शिव के नाम के साथ बम का प्रयोग होता है शिव का रूप संहारक का होते हुए भी कल्याणकारी भी है। हम शिव के लोक कल्याण के रूप का आश्रय लें। तो हम इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचेंगे कि अगर अणु शक्ति का आविष्कार हो गया है तो उस का प्रयोग लोक कल्याण के लिये होना चाहिये न कि लोक के नाश के लिए।

Shri B. S. Murthy: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, when I was listening to Mr. Deshpande I was thinking of Aswatthama in *Mahabharata*. When everything was lost and he was in a desperate, frustrated mood, he began to think whether as a Brahman he was not in a position to retrieve the situation. Then he began to think:

"इदं ब्राह्म्यं इदं क्षात्रं,
शापादपं शरादपं"

Mr. Deshpande has incorrectly quoted the *sloka* Aswathama went on thinking

"धिक्बलं क्षत्रिय बलं
ब्राहम्ण तेजो बलं बलं"

It is not the physical but the spiritual strength which is the real strength of the Brahman. That is why it is said:

ब्राहम्णों तेजो बलं, बलं

Then Aswatthama began to use the last weapon, Brahmashtra. I think everybody knows the end of Aswatthama and the end of *Mahabharata*. I need not go into that.

Again Mr. Kamath was telling us that today is not the appropriate day for a resolution like this. I think this is the day on which we have to adopt a resolution like this. There are two reasons for it. One is the recent events, the unhappy events, in Western Asia and Hungary which are an eye-opener to world consciousness. Today, while making his statement on the international situation, our Prime Minister has given prophetic utterance to a sentence which, I think, will go down in history as a warning to the nations which are indulging in this mad race for atom bombs and this big armageddon. He said: the choice before the world today is between the hydrogen bomb and Panch Shila. He is the architect of Panch Shila. And as such he must not only give the choice for the world but also lead the world to give the choice for Panch Shila.

Shri Dhulekar (Jhansi Distt.-South): And he will do it.

Shri B. S. Murthy: The second reason is that India has all along been for peace, for love and for affection, not only for human beings but for all the nature. While Jesus Christ said "Love thy neighbour as thyself", the Buddha said:

आत्मवत् सर्वभूतानि

That is, love everything as thyself. He has gone a step further. And our Upanishads have given the genesis for this Panch Shila. What is the desire of human beings? What is the yearning of humanity? That we can see in the Upanishads.

असतो मा सत् गमय
तमसो मा ज्योतिर्गमय
मृत्मो: मा अमृतं गयय

These are the yearnings of man from the days of yore. These are the things that have been guiding the destinations of that section of humanity living in India. Today, when the world is to be destroyed, the world is to be enveloped in darkness and the world is to be taken to perdition, we have to have resort to the great sayings which our forefathers

have given us in the Upanishads and the teachings of our great religious leader Buddha Bhagawan. Nobody need fear that it is too early or too late. To do a good thing it is neither too early nor too late. Therefore, I would like to say that the pessimism expressed by Shri V. G. Deshpande and Shri Kamath are to be ruled out immediately.

As Shri D. C. Sharma said, the world is today groping in darkness. The world conscience is there dormant. It is looking up to Moses to lead. Here is Moses, our leader, our Prime Minister who has given Panch Shila, the Gospel of Co-existence and averted a catastrophe not very long ago. People may ask, recently the U.K. and France have attacked Egypt, what is the guarantee that Panch Shila will be a success. The saying is, श्रेयानि बहु विघ्नानि "To do a good thing, you must always expect many obstructions. That is why the Hindus worship Vighneswara in the beginning: Pray do not come and disturb us; please do not spoil our good intentions, our good deeds. Therefore, let there be no Vighneswaras in this Parliament. Let us go ahead with courage in both hands and give a new lead to the world especially when the world is going wrong. There is a responsibility, there is a duty on our country, as it has been through the ages, to give a correct lead. Some years ago, we have given Panch Shila. Today we must take courage in both hands and tell both Russia and the U.S.A. and also the U.K. that they cannot hereafter have tests in atomic bombs, and explode these atomic bombs and create a world which will be marching towards not prosperity but perdition. Our friend and poet Shri Chattopadhyaya said that the effect of these explosions will be to create idiots and criminals. Much more than that. The very vitality of humanity, our men and women is affected; it is death. Therefore, we cannot allow this. I want our country to give a lead as it has given some years ago in trying to create an atmosphere in this world to remove the tension between the blocs. Today the time has come for India again to give another lead to see that these atomic bomb tests are completely ruled out and stopped.

With these words, I want to commend this Resolution. But, the first part of the Resolution may be omitted. We need not go into these investigations. They have already been done times without number. Many world-renowned scientists have given to the world the harmful effects of these explosions. The first part may be left out. If the Government want, they can easily bring in an amendment. The spirit of the Resolution may be adopted. I think we have a definite duty to be discharged. We have a Moses, as I said, to lead the country from darkness to light as has been said in the Upanishads.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Before the next speaker starts, may I ask the hon. Shri Satya Narayan Sinha, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to announce the Government business for the following week?

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Sir, with your permission, I beg to announce Government business for this House for the week commencing 19th November, 1956. It is proposed to bring forward the following business in the order mentioned.

Discussion of the following motion to be moved by the Prime Minister:

> "That the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation there to be taken into consideration,"

Bills for consideration and passing.

(1) States Reorganisation (Amendment) Bill;

(2) Abducted Persons (Recovery and Restoration) Continuance Bill;

[Shri Satya Narayan Sinha]

(3) State Bank of Hyderabad Bill;

(4) Terminal Tax on Railway Passengers Bill;

(5) Young Persons Harmful Publications Bill;

(6) Territorial Army (Amendment) Bill; and

(7) Feridabad Development Corporation Bill.

Shri Gidwani (Thana): What about the Medical Council Bill?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: It will come later.

RESOLUTION RE NUCLEAR AND THERMO-NUCLEAR TESTS—*concld.*

Shri Tek Chand (Ambala-Simla): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I rise to commend the Resolution for adoption. I feel that this Resolution may be a small beginning, but it has very great potentialities and its adoption may be the seed of saving mankind from the doom which threatens if.

I am reminded of an old adage—perhaps the author of it was a pessimist. That adage to my mind, was always true, but never was it truer than it is now. The adage is, *Homo homini lupus est.* If you study history, whether ancient, medieval or modern, it stands testimony to the fact that "man to man is a wolf." There is one noticeable feature so far as the animal world is concerned. They do not destory their own genre. But, humanity, especially the more civilised humanity seems to vie with itself in committing genocide, in engaging itself in the destruction of its own specie. It seems to be a novel feature of human race. Man seems to have entered into conspiracy with man for self-extinction. These are matters which cannot be dismissed as some hon. friends have endeavoured to do so by scoffing at the timidity of those who wish to pin-point world attention to this matter. They cannot be dismissed by one sweep of the arm by saying, produce better antidotes, better counter weapons. I was a little amazed at the questionable cogency and the malappropriateness of the Sanskrit sloka:

अग्रतः चतुरो वेदपृष्टतः सशरं धनुः
इदं ब्रह्मं इदं क्षात्रं शापादपि शरादपि ।

It is a most dangerous dogma. I could understand what the hon. Prime Minister said: Hydrogen bomb or Panch Shila. The importance lies in the disjunctive "or", not in the conjunctive "and". The doctrine underlying the sloka seems to be self-contradictory. It is understandable if it is either शापादपि or शरादपि It cannot be शापादिप and or शरादपि There is a choice, there is an option. One option leads to destruction and the other to survival.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Both lead to destruction, both शापादिप and शरादपि

Shri Tek Chand: I am reminded of an English couplet:

"Onward, onward Christian soldiers. March to foreign lands,
With Bibles in your pockets.

And bayonets in your hands."

Another similarly erroneous, and equally illogical philosophy is:

Si vis pacem para bellum.

If you desire peace, prepare yourself for war. These are dangerous doctrines. Their uselessness, their futility stands established and proved by history times out of number. If you want war, you cannot have peace. War will not bring about peace.

This being the situation, there seems to have been a sort of rivalry going on between the scientists of one country and the scientists of another in trying to evolve, in trying to forge armaments which might bring about a complete extinction of the human race. The question therefore is: is it

scoffable as some of the hon. friends seem to suggest that we should have such a resolution?

Let us examine the language of the resolution. To my mind, every part of this resolution is worthy of adoption, acceptance and dissemination. The resolution suggests that the Government should set up an international scientists' commission with the co-operation and goodwill of all nations to investigate forthwith into the effects and extent of the harm caused and causable by nuclear and thermo-nuclear tests and explosions which are becoming dangerous and deadly, for millions of humanity. Therefore, investigation to my mind is necessary, it is also equally desirable. There may be some—and I must say they are a lot—who are not convinced of the destructive potentiality of these weapons. Therefore, it will be meet and proper if the scientists of all countries were to put their heads together and try to tell the world, the ignorant, the doubting, the jesting world, that these experiments have led to destructive results to this extent—so far and no farther—or they have the potentiality of destroying the human species or the major portion of the living world. When you have the testimony of the accredited scientists of the world with their profound experience and knowledge, their consideration, their determinations and findings will rivet the attention of the world to the gravity of the danger that looms large.

Some of the hon. Members have tried to suggest and insinuate that those who are of our way of thinking happen to be in the grip of a fear complex. This resolution, according to them, is a counsel of the cowards. According to my hon. friend Shri Deshpande, there should be an antidote, a more destructive weapon discovered so that the disasters created by this weapon may be averted. This is a most dangerous doctrine of a suicidal maniac, and not of a person who wants to create something constructive, something that is beautiful, that is peaceful, something that will conduce to the happiness of mankind. Therefore, these accusations of timidity are ill-founded. The position before the world today is that such tests as have taken place have disclosed dangerous potentialities. They have tried to show by actual effects that these weapons can create misery for the masses, for the millions, not for the few. That being the position, I feel that if there was a conference of the like contemplated and visualised by the author of the resolution, that will in itself grip and rivet the attention of the entire world, the result of which will be that the mind of man will be diverted and he will think of the dangers that lie ahead. Ignorance can be as dangerous as half-knowledge, and therefore if under ignorance humanity or a portion of humanity is in a state of stupor, in a state of indifference, then they will receive a rude and a very desirable and necessary shock and they will then be alive to the situation more vividly, more realistically than they are today.

I congratulate the author of the resolution and I have great pleasure in tendering it my fullest support.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): This House should really be very grateful to Shri Gidwani for moving this very useful resolution and also for the reason that through him we had the benefit of having an eye-witness account of what happened in Hiroshima as a result of the first atom bomb dropped there. His description was very vivid and heart-rending. It is really unnecessary to search for further scientific opinion when an eye-witness account of this nature is available to august Assemblies like this, and that too from Members of the House itself.

[Shri C. R. Narasimhan]

This morning the Prime Minister ended his speech, as already referred to by another Member, with these poignant words, namely: Panch Shila or Hydrogen bomb. In other words, it is co-existence or co-annihilation. It is co-annihilation that is overshadowing every inhabitant of this planet, irrespective of nationality, race, religion or ideology. Whatever be the nationality, race, religion or ideology, this kind of piling up instruments of destruction, if allowed, will bring only co-annihilation and nothing else. (*Interruption*). That is to say, those who possess these weapons will annihilate one another as also our country and other countries associated with ourselves who are pleading for co-existence. That is one thing.

Most of the Members thought that we were discussing really either the policy of peace or the policy or war or things like that. The scope of this Resolution is somewhat limited. We have seen aggression in Egypt and also some incidents in Hungary. We are worried that there is aggression against a friendly country and that it is being trespassed. That is really philanthropic on our part. But we have forgotten the fact that we, along with a group of other nations who are not interested either of the power blocs—either of the Soviet Union or the United States—have ourselves been victims of aggression in the form of these nuclear tests. That is objected to by this Resolution.

What is the effect of these nuclear tests? It is poisoning the air, water and food on which mankind subsists. Therefore, we are also victims. Have we not the right to protest; have we not the right to object; have we not the right to take proper action? We may not have enough weapons to force the issue at once. But, are we therefore to simply keep quiet? Should we not, with the assistance of other nations, raise our voice and see that by moral pressure we bring those war-mongering nations to see reason? Let us not worry about the fact whether we should take to violence as Shri Deshpande was suggesting. This is not the main issue.

The main issue is what right these nations who possess nuclear weapons have to pollute the air, water and food of mankind. It is not only the pollution of the air, water and food of non-aligning nations but also of mankind and posterity. We want that reason should prevail. For reason to prevail we should take all available steps. One of them is persuasion and moral pressure. That is why I say that if this House, representing as it does 40 crores of human beings, passes a resolution and authorises its able Prime Minister to take further action, naturally good results will flow. We have to be optimistic in the matter and we have to protest for all our rights. That is the main object of this Resolution and I do not think that there should be any objection for Government to accept this. They should see that by accepting this Resolution they are making their own contribution in making the power blocs reasonable in this matter.

What do we actually see now? There has been aggression in Egypt. America has remained more or less neutral and the Soviet Union has also remained more or less neutral. If they take sides there would be hydrogen bombing and atomic warfare and so they have kept aloof. Meanwhile aggression is going on and, though the Big Powers have remained neutral, it has become free for other aggressive nations to roam about and occupy areas as they please. Even though the atom bomb remains in their possession and is not being used in war, yet tests and pollution has been taking place in the atmosphere. If further tests continue, further pollution will take place. The Big Powers are not going to use

nuclear weapon light-heartedly. It is as good or as bad as if these weapons were non-existent. While these other powers are roaming about and going merrily with their acts of aggression and colonialism and so on and so forth, we are all looking and allowing the atmosphere to get polluted more and more. Shri Gidwani and other friends want that world opinion should therefore be mobilised to step this kind of madness which is now prevailing. That is the main point that I wish to emphasise.

As we have not taken enough steps, those people who conduct those tests imagine that they have secured a right by prescription to pollute the atmosphere. One of the reasons they seem to put forward is that the actual extent of harm has not been properly assessed and, therefore, the benefit of doubt should go to those who conduct these tests. I think that is objectionable. From the information that scientists have given, we know that they are harmful enough. We know that it is bad enough and it should be stopped. In certain documents, it has been said, on behalf of the Powers that own these weapons and who conduct these tests that they are not as harmful as has been made out. The benefit of doubt should be in favour of the victims, and, in this case, the neutral non-aligning nations and future mankind. It should not be in favour of those who conduct these tests and those who pile up these weapons.

As for calculating the harm and convincing those nations, it should be quite possible for India to convene a conference of scientists—and, if necessary, even Nobel Prize winners—and eminent people and with their aid persuasion can be tried and it can be made clear to the Powers that manufacture these weapons that if they do not stop this there will be annihilation and not freedom as they imagine they are working for.

I have nothing more to say. I think there will be absolutely no mistake on the part of Government if they accept the Resolution either as it is or in a suitably amended form. It will only go towards strengthening and mobilising world opinion against these tests. This is aggression against neutral nations and posterity. I hope Government will carefully examine the matter and give the House the proper lead, so that this House may ultimately give the lead to other nations of the world.

श्रीमती कमलेन्दुमति शाह (जिला गढ़वाल–पश्चिम व जिला टिहरी गढ़वाल व जिला बिजनौर–उत्तर) : श्रीमान् आज अणुबम का प्रश्न हमारे सामने है, यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है । मैं तो सदन से केवल यह कहना चाहती हूं कि जो हमारा पुराना इतिहास है, उस को देखने से पता चलता है कि एक दूसरे से लड़ाई करने में और भांति भांति के शस्त्रों का निमाण और उन का प्रयोग करने से हम स्वतंत्रता और शांति स्थापित करने में सफल नहीं हो सके हैं । आज फिर हमारे सामने यह कठिनाई है । वर्षों के बाद आज फिर आकाश में घनघोर बादल छाये हुए हैं जिस से हमें डर हो रहा है कि कहीं फिर से युद्ध न छिड़ जाय । इस के वास्ते हम को क्या करना है ? इस के लिये हम को विचार कर के और सलाह कर के यह सोचना है कि हम कैसे इस आफत को अपने ऊपर से हटा सकते हैं और इस से बच सकते हैं ।

आज बड़े बड़े तथा शक्तिशाली जो देश हैं उन में आपस में होड़ लग गई है और आज वे अधिकाधिक शस्त्रास्त्र बनाने में जुटे हुए हैं । आज उन के अन्दर यह भावना है कि देखें कौन सब से ज्यादा बलवान हो सकता है । वे समझते हैं कि वे अस्त्र निर्माण व संग्रह से ही बलवान बन सकते हैं जब कि बलवान बनने के लिये कोई और ही उपाय काम में लाये जाने होंगे । अमरीका भांति भांति के अणुबम बना रहा है तथा उन का संग्रह कर रहा है । रूस भी इसी

[श्रीमती कमल्लेदुमति शाह]

तरह से तरह तरह के अस्त्र बना रहा है । दोनों ही इस से हटना नहीं चाहते हैं । रूस इस तरह के विमान बना रहा है जो दूसरे देशों तक अणु बमों को क्षण भर में पहुंचा सकें । इन सब का परिणाम क्या होगा ? इन का नतीजा होगा तबाही और बरबादी । आज बड़े बड़े देश भी शान्ति की बात करते हैं और शान्ति स्थापित करने का इरादा रखते हैं और कहते हैं कि उस दिशा में वे प्रयत्न भी कर रहे हैं । परन्तु इस के साथ ही साथ वे अणु बम जैसे आधुनिक शस्त्रास्त्रों का निर्माण भी करते जा रहे हैं । इस तरह से कैसे शान्ति स्थापित हो सकती है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता । जब तक वे घातक शस्त्रास्त्रों का निर्माण बन्द नहीं करते तब तक कैसे वे शान्ति स्थापन की बात कर सकते हैं यह सोचने की बात है । ऐसी हालत में उन के कहने पर तथा उन के इरादों पर कौन विश्वास कर सकता है । मैं यह कहती हूं कि यदि आज वे देश व दुनिया में शान्ति कायम रखना चाहते हैं और चाहते हैं कि कोई भी लड़ाई न हो तो उन्हें तुरन्त ही घातक अस्त्रों का निर्माण बन्द कर देना चाहिये । इन अस्त्रों के बनाने पर वे कितना ही द्रव्य व्यर्थ में नष्ट कर रहे हैं । इस द्रव्य को बचा कर वे उन लोगों पर जो भूखों मर रहे हैं और तरह तरह की बीमारियों से पीड़ित हैं, खर्च कर सकते हैं और कई प्रकार से उन को सहायता कर सकते हैं । यदि आज इन बड़े बड़े राष्ट्रों से पूछा जाय कि अणु बमों का वे क्यों संग्रह कर रहे हैं तथा क्यों इन के भंडार बना रहे हैं, तो मुझे विश्वास है कि वे इस का कोई भी उत्तर नहीं दे सकेंगे । इस का कारण यह है कि जिस चीज को वे तैयार कर रहे हैं, उस को प्रयोग में लाने के लिये ही तैयार कर रहे हैं ।

मेरा यह विश्वास है कि हमारे पास जो थोड़े बहुत अस्त्र हैं उन्हीं पर निर्भर रह कर हमें दुनिया में शान्ति बनाये रखने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिये तथा हमारे प्रधान मंत्री दुनिया में शान्ति बनाये रखने के जो प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं, उन में वह सफल होंगे और वह दुनिया को युद्ध की विभीषिका से बचा सकेंगे ।

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I can hardly imagine a resolution before this House which appeals to me more than the present Resolution as well as, if I may add, the amendments which have been proposed, and yet I shall venture to ask now and later the hon. Member not to press it for the simple reason that the Resolution says something which is not exactly in the capacity of this Government to do. It involves our making other Governments to do things. I entirely agree with the Mover and with the other speakers that we should make every effort. The second paragraph of this Resolution I entirely agree with and in fact, as everyone knows, our policy has been that throughout the last few years ever since the menace of nuclear warfare came to face the world, we have been taking up this very line which is represented in this Resolution. The first part of the Resolution speaks about the appointment of a Commission to investigate this. I might tell the House that for the last two or three years we investigated the possibility of some such international body of scientists investigating this together. The suggestion really came from an outside source; the suggestion originally came from Bertrand Russell, who was very anxious that some such steps should be taken. We told him that so far as we are concerned, we welcome it, but how far other countries will be able to co-operate is another matter. In fact, his suggestion was that this should be done by scientists from countries which were not themselves directly involved in making these experiments. that is, some of the great powers, because they were too

intimately concerned with it. The curious aspect of the matter was that the persons who knew most about it, the scientists of countries who had dealt with it practically, not theoretically, would not participate or would not be allowed to participate, and other people who knew only about it more or less in theory from books and articles would participate, so that the actual results would not be very satisfactory.

We found that it was not very easy to do this. Then we felt that instead of waiting for other countries to join in this matter, why should we not make an effort ourselves on that rather low level of published documents and published material to find out what the dangers of nuclear explosion were to humanity. It was that effort that ultimately led to the publication of this book, which hon. Members have no doubt seen, and which of course does not contain any startling new material,—we had to rely on published and semi-published material—nevertheless which, I believe, was the first occasion when all this was brought together under one cover. Previously this material had appeared in highly technical scientific journals which were not available to the public, and if they were available, the public could not understand them. So, in a more or less popular form that material was considered and brought together and put in this book. I might add that this book has been very warmly welcomed by scientists and others elsewhere, not the general public because they find it rather hard to read. But it has met with a very good welcome from many people all over the world simply because it was the first organised attempt to bring these facts before the public in a more or less readable and intelligible form. As a matter of fact, ever since this book was published and even while it was in the Press, new material came out, and no doubt, if and when a second edition of this book appears, there will be much more information given.

The point is that the material naturally does not come out in a conference. In a conference knowledge of the material is exchanged. The knowledge comes out of huge laboratories and tests that are going on in various countries. To begin with, a strict blanket of secrecy was placed on all this. It really began, I think, in 1940, that is, in the war years, when the United States of America started rather earnestly proceeding with these experiments because at that time they were afraid that Germany was going to do it and did not want Germany to do something which they could not do. And so this blanket of secrecy was put on it. Even after the war years that blanket continued. Until very recently it was hardly possible to get to know what was being done and even scientists did not know.

Gradually, of course, many facts in regard to this matter came out. I think the first time that the world attention was rather vividly and tragically drawn to the effects of these test explosions was after the explosion—I forget the place—in Marshall Islands or Bikni where some Japanese fishermen suffered. That immediately brought this from the realm of theory to the realm of actual tragedy, and inevitably some enquiries had to be made and statements had to be made. Probably the statements made then were very much rather on the moderate side. The whole facts were not given. They came out gradually in the next year or two. Anyhow every country which indulged in these experiments did so under this blanket of secrecy, till last year, when a conference took place at Geneva—I mean the Atomic Energy Conference which was presided over by one of our scientists, Dr. Bhabha. For the first time, in that conference, a great many facts came out in the public. They were no doubt known previously to a limited number of scientists but not in a connected way; separately all facts were known. That was very helpful.

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Subsequent to that, there have been quite a number of publications, technical publications, issued by the United States Atomic Energy Commission and also such publications were issued by the U. K. I am not acquainted with any Russian publication on the subject but I know the British and American publications on the subject which brought new facts out. Always, I should like the House to remember that whatever was published was less than what was known because in investigating this phenomena, they were investigating something which was qualitatively different from the previous type of scientific experiments. It is because atomic energy takes us somewhat outside the normal range of the three-dimensional world. The result is that there is always a great deal of uncertainty about the explosion, something that may happen. We may even observe it and see a bit of it. We have not seen something else happening and that is gradually coming out within the ken of men.

So, a commission to investigate would only mean a commission to collect the results of the investigations of others and publish it to the world. When that time comes, even long before that time comes, the whole process—probably the great countries and the small countries—would have stopped; they would have decided not to continue these.

In the nature of things, when each country is continuing its test secretly, it does not want its latest knowledge to be available to the other country and so, it will not be available to any conference or commission or anybody else. Certainly a great deal of knowledge may be available, as it is available today. A formal commission might be helpful but what would be more helpful is that people who are conducting these experiments should publish the results of their experiments. They should not be secret so that they may be available to others. Then, anybody can collect them.

In any event, a country like India can hardly call upon the great countries which are chiefly interested in these and ask them to come and sit at a conference to do this. It is for them to take the lead. To some extent, progress has been made lately by the formation of the Atomic Energy Agency, though not exactly in this direction. But, the mere fact of these bodies being formed and scientists from all parts of the world meeting together and discussing—this does bring into light all the different facts which were previously suppressed or hidden.

Then, there is this proposal contained in the second part of the Resolution about moral pressure being used to stop such experiments. I entirely agree. Morally, or whatever it may be, this approach of bringing this matter up repeatedly, whether it be in the United Nations or elsewhere has been adopted not only by India but by some other countries. I entirely agree that this should be done. Again the amendments say something about the discontinuance of nuclear and thermo-nuclear tests. As I have just pointed out, that is just what we have been doing—we and others too—but not succeeding. Some great countries say that this should be done but they themselves do not do it waiting for the other party to do it. The result is: nobody does it.

So far as the spirit of the Resolution is concerned, I entirely accept that. It does, if I may say so with respect, represent the policy that the Government has pursued. So far as giving effect to it is concerned, it seems to me that at this stage for the Government of India to address other Governments to do this or that will hardly be appropriate. One takes a step with some possibility of success and creates some impression. It

becomes too much, too unrealistic and normally a Government does not take an absolutely unrealistic step. An individual may deliver a speech or may issue a statement. But, if a Government goes about issuing rather unrealistic statements, the value of the Government's statements becomes much less. That is my difficulty.

If you like, I can say a few words about the much broader and deeper question which this nuclear energy has raised. Some hon. Members spoke vehemently about this. One hon. Member referred to the Hindu shastras and went deeply into some kind of ancient cosmology which I am not quite able to follow and I do not quite understand the exact significance of it. But, the point we have to remember is this. The whole idea of science and scientific discovery is a progressive understanding of nature and nature's forces. The whole advance of man, of humanity, has been in so far as man has understood more and more nature's forces and utilised them to his own advantage. Although that phrase can really cover every species of human advance, including spiritual and other fields—that is, extending the boundaries of science to mental and spiritual fields, the basis of science should remain. It can be extended to these fields, provided always the basis of science remains.

This process has uncovered all kinds of forces which existed. Nuclear energy is not something which has come out of nothing. It is there; it has always been there, just as electricity was always there in the clouds and elsewhere till some bright person thought that it could be brought to man's use by various experiments and they brought it to use. We use it to man's advantage.

In the same way, there are other forces which will be discovered. They are terrific forces which bind the world together, which bind the atom together. The result of that has been that man has got this force which he can use either for the good of humanity or for its destruction. To say that you must not use this energy at all or that you must not produce nuclear energy is rather to say something which is quite impossible. The world is not static; the mind of man is working. To stop the impulse of man to probe into the mysteries of, the universe and its work—it cannot be done and should not be done. If the search for truth involves disaster, disaster will come to us but if humanity gives up the search for truth, then humanity is done for. All science is ultimately the search for truth even though truth may be utilised for evil purposes. Once you have opened out this window of man's mind into the secrets, into some of the secrets of the universe, you cannot close that window. That cannot be done.

Quite apart from political or other reasons, the world is not a static place nor is man's mind static. Therefore, one must realise that nuclear energy has come to stay and that discoveries in regard to nuclear forces will grow more and more.

If that is inevitable. the other question is: how is that to be used? True, it is a difficult question. That naturally depends ultimately on the human being, on man's character, on his integrity, on his ambitions or whatever it is. If man does not grow internally big enough to use these great powers suitably and to humanity's advantage, then he is doomed and there is nothing to rescue him. No one, I suppose, can give an answer to what the future will bring, how humanity will develop. The present outlook is not very bright. All one can do is to try to direct man's thinking in a particular direction.

17 hrs.

At the present moment, I should say there are two elements in this process of thinking. One is that of fear of powerful elements, fear that if this kind of nuclear age sets in and these weapons are used to destroy

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each other, then humanity will be destroyed. And that is certainly a powerful check on people using these weapons. The other is a nobler impulse, that we should train humanity to look in a different direction so that these forces which are there—you cannot hide them; they are out and you cannot say that you do not like those forces and therefore bury them; you cannot bury them—are used for proper purposes, for the benefit of humanity. That is the only real question that ultimately arises. People say that you must not do it, but it does not help at all.

Now, so far as the question of nuclear experiments goes, we have been opposed to them—to these big test experiments. But that does not mean that nuclear energy should not be constantly examined, discovered and used. We in India have set up, as the House knows, a Reactor near Bombay. We are setting up a much bigger Reactor which will come into operation year hence or about that period. In about four or five years' time we shall be in a position, probably, to use a good deal of nuclear energy, which can be used for good or evil purposes. It is just like any other power. You can use electricity for good or evil purposes. You cannot run away from electricity; it is there. You can train the nation's mind not to use it for bad purposes, that is a different matter. Are we not to develop nuclear energy—not the bomb, I mean the nuclear energy—in India or in any other country because it might be used or it might be perverted for wrong purposes? That simply means that we do not endeavour to take advantage of a great force while other countries do it.

The history of the last at least 300 or 400 years has been that we in India and other countries in Asia have been static in scientific accomplishments. I regret to say that many minds in India are still completely static. They are totally unaware of what science means, what these wonderful forces of nature are. They only live in a kind of little well of thinking without looking out of the well. It is a fact. That is how and that is why we fell back in this age of science.

Today we live in a world which is built by science and the progeny and the accomplishments of science. Why are the United States and Soviet Union specially advanced in regard to nuclear energy and other things? Because they have worshipped tremendously at the shrine of science and technology. They produce scientists and technologists in vast numbers every year. The whole atmosphere becomes of scientific thinking, scientific action. That is true. They will advance in every direction, every scientific direction including production of nuclear energy also. Of course there is one thing. They have resources to do so. A small country cannot do so today. It may very well be that after some time the question of resources will not be so important; that is, it may well be that some kind of a nuclear weapon can be produced without very great resources. That would be a time of greater danger for the world, when you may say that almost any odd group can produce it. I do not quite know how the world will face that particular danger. It is quite conceivable, it is not something that is very very unlikely. But, nevertheless, today it is the country with resources only that can do it. Only three countries have so far done it. Apart from the Soviet Union and the United States of America, the United Kingdom is the only country that has really had these test experiments of atomic and hydrogen bombs.

But, as I said, quite apart from this scientific element the other element comes in which, in the normal sense,

takes you in a somewhat different plane—you may call it the moral element, the spiritual element, call it what you like, it is some element in the human being which controls the misdeeds, which restrains the man. After all, one definition for the growth of civilisation is the growth of restraint in the human being; otherwise he is a wild animal. He restrains his impulse, his passions, his activities and co-ordinates them so that they may not come in conflict with those of his fellow men and so on and so forth.

So, this discussion that has taken place on the subject, I welcome it very much although I regret I cannot accept the resolution because of these obvious difficulties. I welcome the discussion partly because it represents our own thinking, the Government's thinking, and partly because this discussion draws people's attention in the country and, maybe, outside. It is a good thing about it. But I cannot accept it because I really cannot give effect to it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does the Mover of the resolution want to reply?

Shri Gidwani: No, Sir. In view of what the Prime Minister has said, I seek permission of the House to withdraw my resolution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I take it that the amendments are also not pressed.

The amendments were, by leave, withdrawn.

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary (Saran South): Sir, the House may sit for one more minute so that I may move the other resolution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is not possible. If we had extended the time before five o'clock, that might have been a different thing. Now we cannot do it.

17-08 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, the 19th November, 1956.

Co u ve COLUMNS

OBITUARY REFERENCES . 257

The Speaker made references to the passing away of Thakur Chhedilal, a member of the Constituent Assembly of India (Legislative) and Shri Sri Narayan Mahtha who was a member of the Constituent Assembly of India (Legislative) and the Provisional Parliament.

Thereafter the Members stood in silence for a minute as a mark of respect.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE . . . . . 258—60, 267—69.

The following papers were laid on the Table :

(1) A copy of the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing, Corporations Rules, 1956, published in the Notification No. S.R.O. 2408, dated the 27th October, 1956 under sub-section (3) of section 52 of the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Act, 1956.

(2) A copy of each of the following Notifications, under sub-section (2) of section 129 of the States Reorganisation Act 1956 :—

(*i*) Notification No. S.R.O. 2097, dated the 17th September, 1956.

(*ii*) Notification No. S.R.O. 2147, dated the 29th September, 1956.

(3) A copy of each of the following Notifications, under section 10 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948, making certain amendments to the Mineral Concession Rules, 1949 :—

(*i*) Notification No. MII-152 (59)/56, dated the 4th September, 1956.

(*ii*) Notification No. MII-153 (87)/55, dated the 15th September, 1956.

(*iii*) Notification No. MII-152 (37)/55, dated the 19th September, 1956.

(*iv*) Notification No. MII-152 (269)/53, dated the 3rd October, 1956.

(*v*) Notification No. MII-157 (12)/56, dated the 8th October, 1956.

(4) A copy of each of the following Customs Notifications, under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, as inserted by the Sea Customs (Amendment) Act, 1953 :—

(*i*) Notification No. 53, dated the 14th July, 1956.

(*ii*) Notification No. 54, dated the 14th July, 1956.

(*iii*) Notification No. 76, dated the 22nd September, 1956.

(5) A copy of each of the following Acts, under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Travancore-Cochin State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1956 :—

(*i*) The Holdings (Stay of Execution Proceedings) Second Amendment Act, 1956 (President's Act, No. 6 of 1956).

(*ii*) The Travancore-Cochin Irrigation Act, 1956 (President's Act No. 7 of 1956).

(*iii*) The Travancore-Cochin Interpretation and General Clauses (Amendment) Act, 1956 (President's Act No. 8 of 1956).

(*iv*) The Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1956 (Presiden'ts Act No. 9 of 1956).

(*v*) The Travancore-Cochin Compensation for Tenants Improvements Act, 1956 (President's Act No. 10 of 1956).

(*vi*) The Travancore-Cochin Lime-Shells (Control) Act, 1956 (President's Act No. 11 of 1956).

(6) A copy of the Draft Constitution for Jammu and Kashmir as introduced in the Constituent Assembly of the State.

STATEMENT BY PRIME MINISTER . . . 260—67

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) made a statement regarding the International situation.

REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISOR COMMITTEE ADOPTED 270

Forty-second Report was adopted.

COLUMNS

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORTS OF SELECT COMMITTEES . . . 270-71

Time for presentation of the Reports of the Select Committees on the following Bills were extended up to the dates mentioned against each:

(1) Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Bill, 1954 ....21st November, 1956.

(2) Children Bill, 1954, as passed by Rajya Sabha....30th November, 1956.

(3) Women's and Children's Institutions Licensing Bill. 30th November, 1956.

BILLS INTRODUCED . . 272

(1) Abducted Persons (Recovery and Restoration) Continuance Bill.

(2) States Reorganisation (Amendment) Bill.

BILL PASSED . . . . 272—75, 280—94

Clause-by-clause consideration of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill was commenced.

COLUMNS

Clauses 2 to 6 and 1 were adopted. Clause 7 was adopted as amended and the Bill was passed as amended.

BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION . . . . . 294—302

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan) moved that the Terminal Tax on Railway Passengers Bill be taken into consideration. After some discussion, further discussion on the Bill was postponed.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED 303

Sixty-second Report was adopted.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN . 303—42, 343—62

Further discussion on Resolution *re* Nuclear and Thermo-nuclear tests by Shri Gidwani was concluded. The Resolution was withdrawn by the leave of the House.

AGENDA FOR MONDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER, 1956—

Discussion on the motion *re* International Situation.